HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,541—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3313	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.I. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. KHEDIVE	3888	600	L. H. Moule	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3309	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3313	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 12, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	29th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 19, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	19th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

S. S. "KNIGHT COMMANDER," the large well-known steamer of this Line, will be sailing to Antwerp about the 25th inst., and has splendid First-Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, and Electric Light throughout. For Fare and other particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA*†	5400	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*†	5330	Middle January for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Late January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid Steamer "SALLAMUT" will sail for the above Port direct, on or about the 22nd instant. She has accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers.
Fare, Rs. 300.
For further particulars, apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.
Bombay, 15th September, 1891.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 19th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 18th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London

BANKS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	£750,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£150,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

BANKERS:

LONDON	The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND	Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	National Bank.
AMSTERDAM	Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank. Wertheim & Gompertz.
ROTTERDAM	The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS	André Neuflize & Co.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENTS:

At Aden	Messrs. LUKE, THOMAS & Co.
„ Amoy	„ BOYD & Co.
„ Bangkok	„ WINDSOR, WINDSOR & Co.
„ Cairo	„ CREDIT LYONNAIS.
„ Cheribon	„ G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Durban	„ NATAL BANK.
„ Do.	„ STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.
„ Foochow	„ PURDON & Co.
„ Hankow	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ Kobe	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ Lyons	„ CREDIT LYONNAIS.
„ Macassar	„ REISS & Co.
„ Manilla	„ SMITH, BELL & Co.
„ Mauritius	„ BLYTH BROS. & Co.
„ Medan (Sumatra)	„ BROWN & Co.
„ Nagasaki	„ M. RASPE & Co.
„ Negapatam	„ BANK OF MADRAS.
„ Padang	„ HAACKE & Co.
„ Pacalongan	„ G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Saigon	„ BANQUE D' L'INDO-CHINE.
„ Samarang	„ MACNEILL & Co.
„ Sourabaya	„ FRASER, EATON & Co.
„ Tagal	„ G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Tientsin	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ Yokohama	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
In Australia	The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At rates to be learnt on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Cash. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20 0	22 0	Still..BURGUNDY....Chablis ... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	11 0	12 0
20 0	22 0	Still..BURGUNDY....Beaune .. A fine Red full-bodied Wine.	11 0	12 0
24 0	27 0	Still..BURGUNDY.....Macon .. Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	13 0	14 8
24 0	27 0	Still..BURGUNDY...Pommard.. This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	13 0	14 8
33 0	37 0	Still..BURGUNDY. Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	17 8	19 8
21 0	23 0	Fine..SAUTERNE..Barsac ...... A good light refreshing Wine.	11 8	13 0
24 0	27 0	Superior..SAUTERNE..From the Bordeaux Dist.... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	13 8	15 0
33 0	37 0	Haut..SAUTERNE....Very rich& fine... Old in Bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	17 8	19 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."
Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.
„ Pints, „ Rs. 6-4; „ Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, BAGAMOYO, AND DAR-ES-SALAM.

THE s. s. "HINDOO," 100-A1, WILL SAIL on MONDAY, the 21st Instant, for the abovenamed Ports.
For Passage apply to

F. HEYER,
Agent, 5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 18th September, 1891.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

RS. 6 WATCH.
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern. Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goonish of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spec tacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V.-P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

GENUINE WHISKIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD GLENLIVET, a special blend of Scotch Whisky	26 0	28 8
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET, a genuine ripe old Whisky	30 0	33 0
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Brand	27 0	30 0

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26 0	29 0
CRABBIE'S SCOTCH, First Quality	24 0	26 8
KINAHAN'S "LL" IRISH	25 0	28 0
BUSHMILL'S IRISH WHISKY	36 0	40 0
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S	28 0	31 0
JOHN JAMIESON & SONS' Finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, 1 Star	29 0	32 0
Do. do. do. do. do. do. 2 „	32 0	35 8
Do. do. do. do. do. do. 3 „	35 0	39 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

A MOST VALUABLE REMEDY for the formation of flesh and muscular Fibres, for strengthening the bones, and for the nourishment of all organs. A specific Cure for Rickets in Children, Infantile Diarrhœa and Wasting Diseases in grown-up persons; easily digestible by the most sensitive of stomachs, free from unpleasant smell and effects of Codliver Oil and agreeable to palate and taste.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is an elegant preparation made by a special process containing both Codliver Oil and Lactophosphite of Lime combined with other valuable ingredients of great restorative power. The "Chemist and Druggist," of London, says:—"Munk's Codlactone is an emulsion of Codliver Oil with Lactophosphite of Lime. The Emulsion MIXES READILY WITH WATER, and DOES NOT TASTE OF CODLIVER OIL."

☞ Notes on the uses of Munk's Codlactone by a London Physician sent free on application.
Can be had of all Chemists and Druggists and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market, Bombay.
Up-country orders for POPULAR REMEDIES promptly and carefully executed by

MADON SONS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, 21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER!

FOR a limited period only, SPENCER & Co. will send any of the undermentioned PARCELS of CIGARS, packed in a Steel Trunk, without extra charge for packing, viz.:—

1,000 GOLD MOHURS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for......Rs. 22-0

1,200 SIESTAS, No. 1.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for ......Rs. 25-8

1,300 GOLD MOHURS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for ......Rs. 28-4

1,300 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for ......Rs. 46-8

1,000 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for ......Rs. 33-8

1,700 SUMATRAS.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for ......Rs. 58-8

For Shipping, a crate will be provided at an extra charge of As. 12 and the Keys of the Trunk will be sent by Post.

N.B.—The above prices do not include rail charge or booking fee.

THE CIGARS ARE ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED AND PACKED IN CEDARWOOD BOXES.

THE STEEL TRUNKS ARE JAPANNED, OAK GRAIN, WITH LEVER LOCK AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

SHERRIES.

	Rs	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
„ „ Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, „	31	4
Montilla „	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

	Rs	a.
"Real Old Tawny"	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
White Port	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.
NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen...	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.
	Rs. 30	33	36
DRAWERS, ½ dozen...	32 in.	34 in.	36. in.
	Rs. 33	36	39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
AS
THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.*, (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-30th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE..............................MR. GEO. C. MILN,

SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 26TH.

First appearance in Bombay of the eminent Actor, Mr.

GEO. C. MILN,
GEO. C. MILN,
GEO. C. MILN,

Supported by the most accomplished Artiste,

MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,

and the most powerful dramatic organization that ever visited the East. Upon which occasion will be produced the most successful Drama of the present Century,

"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"

Harold Armytage.................MR. GEO. C. MILN.
Bess Marks ....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.

The whole of the magnificent scenery used in the Calcutta production, together with the marvellous mechanical effects, have been brought over to Bombay, and Mr. Miln ventures to assure play-goers of this City that the Drama will be placed before them in a manner never before attempted here.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16, and every additional chair, Rs. 4 each. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Seats, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Box Plan open this day at SOUNDY and Co.

Stage Manager..................MR. J. H. NUNN.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) 19TH SEPT., 1891.

CHILDREN'S SESSION, from 3 to 5 P.M.

Admission free to all children and those accompanying them.

CHILDREN'S SKATES, 8 annas. Adults Re. 1.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P.M.

EVENING SESSION 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the Children's and Evening Session.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

Rs. 20,000 REWARD.

A REWARD of Rs. 20,000 is hereby offered and will be given by the undersigned on behalf of the Subscribers to the '"Jam-e-Jamshed" Rajabai Tower Tragedy Reward Fund' and the "Rajabai Tower Case Committee" to any person or persons who will give such information or evidence as will lead to the elucidation of the circumstances connected with the death of BAI BACHOOBAI and BAI PIROZBAI or either of them at the RAJABAI TOWER in Bombay on 25th April 1891, and to the detection and conviction in a Court of Justice of the person or persons who might have perpetrated or aided and abetted the perpetration of the Crime which is believed to have been committed in connection with the death of Bai Bachoobai and Pirozbai or either of them. The Reward will be apportioned amongst informants if more than one, as the undersigned may think proper.

This offer will be open for six months from this date.

SORABJI FRAMJEE PATEL,
Chairman,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary,
} Rajabai Tower Case Committee.

JEHANGIR B. MARZBAN,
On behalf of
Subscribers to the '"Jam-e-Jamshed" Rajabai Tower Tragedy Reward Fund.'

R. SCOTT AND COMPANY

BEG to announce that they have a FRESH BATCH of 30 WALERS, ex "Clitus," comprising weight carrying cobs, chargers, Lady's and Park hacks, carriage and Mail Phaeton pairs. They are splendidly bred, all broken and in first class condition, and an inspection of them will satisfy the most fastidious that they are one of the best batches that has ever landed in India. They have been selected by Mr. R. J. Hunter from some of the best Studs in Australia, and are fit for immediate use.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL COSTUME ENTERTAINMENT

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 3-30 P.M.

AT THE

BACK BAY BATHS.

PROGRAMME:—

3-30 P.M.—THE "LORD REAY" CUP, 4 Lengths Scratch Race.
3-40 P.M.—Two Length Handicap Race. Preliminary Heats.
3-50 P.M.—Two Length Race for Members who have never won a Swimming Prize.
4-0 P.M.—THE "ACWORTH" CUP. Full Dress Handicap. Preliminary Heats.
4-10 P.M.—THE "WATSON" CUP. Diving Competition.
4-30 P.M.—Two Length Handicap. Final Heat.
4-40 P.M.—Two Length OPEN Scratch Race.
4-50 P.M.—The Acworth Cup. Final Heat.
5-0 P.M.—Water Polo Match.

Competitors restricted to complete Swimming Costume.

Admission—Gentleman and Two Ladies, One Rupee.

WASHING CLOTHING,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOT WEATHER OR DISTRICT WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
White American Drill, Sac Coat and Trousers...	7	8
Superfine White English Drill, do. do. ...	10	0
White Satin Drill, pure selected Linen	22	0
Do. Drill Mess Jackets, each........................	4	8
Do. English Drill do. do.	6	0
Do. Satin Linen do. do.	12	8
Fancy Checked Washing Materials, Sac Coat and Trousers	15	8
Plain Mixtures, do. do. .... }	15	8
Neat Stripes, do. do. .... }		
Full Suit (including Vest)	20	0
Twill Lining Shirts, White or Striped, six for....	15	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits, each	5	8

N.B.—The above are V. P. P. prices, and include Carriage and Packing to any part of India.

Our Catalogue, Patterns, and Instructions for self-measurement will be sent on application to

ASQUITH,
LORD, AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' report and Audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891, and to declare a Dividend.

2.—To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th until the 29th September, 1891, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company are open for the inspection of shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1891.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of OODHOWJI LILADHER and CULLIANJI OODHOWJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, who lately carried on business within the Fort, at Mint Road, in Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of NANABHOY DHEWSHUNKER, BALKISON BAPUJI PURMANAND NURSEY and HAJI JAKARIA HAJI AHMED by his Manager HAJI SIDIK HAJI HOOSEIN, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditors was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said OODHOWJI LILADHER and CULLIANJI OODHOWJI have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this Eighteenth day of September, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-one.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 18th day of September, 1891.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S
"DRY"

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for fresh Students. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 9th November, 1891.

Printed Form, showing the Time Table, and other information, can be obtained on application by letter to the Principal at the Institute.

G. COTTON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, BANDORA.

AT "MAIDEN HALL," Bandora, a splendid Bungalow, open to the Sea on all sides, situated on the Bandora Hill Road, good Billiard Tables and Refreshment Rooms, open from the 1st September for European Gentlemen, Visitors, and Boarders. Best Wines, &c., provided. Special accommodation reserved for Families. Previous Orders will receive Prompt Attention.

RUTTONJEE JAMASJEE MISTRY,
Proprietor.

MORVI STATE.

TENDERS will be received up to 26th September by Hoozur Office, Morvi, Kattiawar, for 300 casks best quality PORTLAND CEMENT; delivery by 5th October. Payment in Bombay on documents. Tenders must state maker's name and weight per cask. Quotations ex-Godown, Bombay.

GOKULDASS RAJPALL,
Assistant Engineer, Morvi State.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September 1891, at 3-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1891.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to 1st October 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September 1891.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. E. Honegger as Director of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Directors of Mr. C. E. Nixon as Auditor for the past year's accounts in the place of Mr. H. W. Jones, deceased.
4. To appoint Directors in the place of two who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 19th September, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1891.

ESTATE OF JOHN HENRY STEEL

(DECEASED).

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 OF ACT XXVII OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late JOHN HENRY STEEL, Army Veterinary Department and Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, who died at Bombay on the 8th day of January, 1891, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 29th August, 1891.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th September, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1891.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Manufacturers for the supply of the following stores more or less as may be required *bona fide* of Indian manufacture for the period from 15th October 1892 to 30th June 1893:—

Cloth Dark Green White List, yards		8,200	
,, ,, Blue ,, ,,		2,900	
,, Cavalry Grey ,, ,,		730	
,, Grey mixture coarse for Great Coats, yards		17,700	
Flannel Grey 54 inches, yards		9,600.	
Serge Blue ordinary	,,	43,000	
,, Dark Green	,,	9,600.	
,, White lining	,,	47,200.	
Cotton Grey	,,	30,000,	Half to be delivered by 15th May 1892.
Socks worsted	1st size, pairs 39,600 2nd size pairs 69,200 3rd size pairs 54,200		Delivery to commence 1st Oct. 1892, to complete 1st Feb. 1893.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. They must be submitted in duplicate. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250, as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, a tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. The firm whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits, approved Bank deposit receipts, or bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the due fulfilment of their contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which the earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on Monday, the 26th October, 1891 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, The 4th August 1891.

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WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUPERVISOR, able to prepare Plans and Estimates and supervise the construction of Police Thanas, in the Baroda State. None but experienced hands need apply. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be addressed to

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AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

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SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & COLOMBO.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	,, 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	955
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42½
Char. Mercantile	31,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	...	...	..	..	1.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	2,000	200	200	10	270
	750	150	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	800	56	50	12	53
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	95xd
Bapty Bros	16,625	200	185	15	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	2,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	630	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37½	935xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26⅔	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	80	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	17
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	5,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	965
Thacker & Co.	2,500	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-	17½
Western India Flour	...	...	...	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	42½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	555
Anglo-Indian	10,345	100	100	4	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	600
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	605
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	615
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	31½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	569
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	198
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	30	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,235
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	110
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,690
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	700
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,135
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Rippon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	13	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	450xd
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	432½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	360xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	351
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Brodie's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	500	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	240
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	113½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	915

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-6
China Leaf	„ 22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-11 „
Do. Old	„ 22 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-4
English Sovereigns	„ 14-1
Do. Dragons	„ 14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 107
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 107-4
Sycee Silver	„ 106

The Policemaster of Moscow has given orders that no Frenchman in any way connected with the French Exhibition is to be permitted to leave for abroad without first proving that he has satisfied all outstanding claims against him in Moscow. The Exhibition appears never to have had a sound financial basis, and has been further unfortunate in never having aroused the real sympathy of the Muscovites. Moreover, the fall in the Exchange, amounting to more than twelve per cent., since May, operates disastrously on the great majority of exhibitors, who, having booked orders and received earnest-money for articles sold under the higher rate of exchange, have now to get their goods from France and fulfil their orderss at the lower rate. The chief French restaurateur of the Exhibition was declared bankrupt lately, and the Court thought fit to refuse the eight days' grace asked for by the debtor, who is now in custody.

DESSAU, the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, will at the end of month be the scene of an interesting ceremony, when Professor Max Muller will unveil a monument to Wilhelm Muller, his father, who was born there in 1794, lived a short life there, and died in the little town after attaining to some eminence among German poets.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Swimming Entertainment, Back Bay Baths.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Meeting, 3 p.m.
The Sorosis Club, 4 p.m.
Music at the Cooperage, 5 p.m.
Football Tournament, Civilians *vs.* the Buffs, 5 p.m.
Cricket, Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Parsee Gymkhana.
Marine Lines Cricket Club *vs.* Municipal Cricket Club.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Skating Rink, 8-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Niagara (s), from Glasgow ; and Baghdad (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pandora (s), for Trieste, &c. ; Siam (s), Aden ; and Chupra (s), Galle.

LECTURE.—" A lecture on Grahastha Shram (married life) will be delivered by Pandit Krishnaram Icbharam at the premises of Arya Sangit Samaj, Modykhana, Fort, at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—There will no practice at Colaba this evening for members of the above club.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, direct per extra s.s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 21st instant.

THE SOROSIS CLUB.—Sorosis meets at 4 p.m., and members are requested to be prompt in their attendance, that they may welcome the guest of the day before the business meeting. The lecture will be on the human heart.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held to-morrow evening at 5-30 in its rooms at Church Gate Street, when a paper on "Theosophy in its Relation to Modern Science" will be read and discussed.

BANKERS' MASS.—A solemn High Mass, followed by Benediction, will be celebrated to-morrow at 10-30 a.m., at Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandora Hill. Haydn's No. 16 will be sung on the occasion by a select choir. The expenses are borne by the Catholic employes of Banks and Banking firms in Bombay.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Kursondass Jumnadas, living at Cathedral Street, has reported to the police that his nephew, named Purshotam, aged 12 years, left his house on the morning of Tuesday last and has since been missing. He was wearing at the time he left home a silver ornament valued at Rs. 20.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night at 11-30 Goolam Nabee Affice Shamsoodin, a Memon, aged 24 years, living on the second storey of a house in Bannian Lane, fell from his room on to the road, a distance of about 22 feet, fracturing his right thigh and arm. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital. It is believed that he fell down while walking in his sleep on Thursday night.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following will be played at the Children's Session, and will be repeated at the Evening Session, at 8-30 p.m. :—

March	Krieger's Lust	West.
Valse	Roloudina	R. V. Schobel.
Polka	J. T'Adora	Fabian Rose.
Valse	Pepita	Bucalossi.
March	Boulanger	Desormes.
Valse	Passing Clouds	E. H. Prout.
Polka	Frivolite	A. Sergent.
Galop	Au Bivouac	Gustav Lange.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand, this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m., weather permitting.)

March	Anon	T. Marshall.
Overture	Occasional	Handel.
Valse	Viennoise	Czibulka.
Selection	I. Martiri	Donizetti.
Valse	White Wing	May Ostlere.
Song	Return and Stay	W. E. Allen.
Lancers	The Duke of Fife	J. Wood.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music (under the direction of Mr. A. W. Seaman, Bandmaster) at the Cooperage this evening, commencing at 5 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Troop	Cherry Blossoms.	
Aria	Lucia Di Lammermoor	Donizette.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Selection	Maritana	Kappy.
Valse	A Summer's Night in Munich	Collier.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Gallop	The Kassa-sin	Winterbottom.

Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BEGINNING A BAD CAREER.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cobb, B. Division, placed Kharim Joossub, a Mahomedan lad, aged 7 years, in the dock on a charge of stealing a silk waistcoat, in the pockets of which were, a silver hunting watch, valued at Rs. 40, a purse, valued at Re. 1-4 containing a currency note for Rs. 5, a receipt for Rs. 100, and three gold studs valued at Rs. 12. Hajee Ebrahim Oosman appeared as the complainant and identified and claimed the property, which it was shown in evidence was stolen by the prisoner from the complainant's house at Kholsa Moholla whilst he was asleep. The young thief pleaded guilty but the Magistrate remanded the case, as there was a doubt regarding his age, and his father was therefore summoned to attend.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—On the 21st August last, in the case of Ruttonbai *vs.* Shapurjee Ardasir Mistree, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood gave the petitioner a decree *nisi* for a divorce on the ground of the respondent's adultery, which would have been made absolute after three months from that date. Yesterday, however, the parties, having come to an amicable arrangement, appeared before his lordship, when Mr. Manekshah, on behalf of the respondent, and on the joint petition of the petitioner and the respondent, applied that all further proceedings in the suit be stayed, on the ground that the parties had come to a settlement, and were willing again to live as husband and wife. His lordship granted the application.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH A PENKNIFE.—Moossaji Mahomed Ally was charged on remand yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. W. Richardson by Inspector Nolan with assaulting Essoofally Kharimbhoy with a penknife on the 13th instant. The accused it will be remembered was brought up a few days ago for cutting the complainant's upper lip with a penknife in a quarrel which ensued owing to the latter not allowing him to roast Indian corn near his shop. The prisoner denied the accusation, and said the injury was inflicted by the ring on his hand. In the absence of evidence to show that the knife was used and which could not be produced, the Magistrate commuted the offence to one of assault under section 323, I. P. C. and imposed a penalty of Rs. 40 upon the accused, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

SMARTLY CAUGHT.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Narayen Suddasew was charged by Inspector Nolan, C. Division, with stealing a medical book valued at Rs. 13, a black-cloth coat, and a shirt valued at Rs. 2-8, the property of Mr. S. S. Misir, a graduate of the Grant Medical College. The complainant deposed to missing the articles in question on Thursday morning and from information he received from a second-hand bookseller on the Kalbadevie road, it was apparent that the accused entered his dispensary and stole the property on observing no one inside. After leaving the premises, Narayen tried to sell the book to the bookseller, but the latter entertaining some suspicions regarding the rightful ownership of the volume, took it to the practitioner's shop, where it was identified. The prisoner attempted to escape, but was apprehended by a sepoy. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo hard labour for two months.

MILN'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.—To-night Mr. Miln and his company complete their overland trip at Jubbulpore, where they are specially engaged to give one performance, and by Monday's mail train will reach Bombay in order to put the finishing touch on the immense preparations now in course of progress for the "Lights of London" at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday next, full particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns. From the compliments that have been lavished upon Mr. Miln and the members of his company by the press of Calcutta and the far East, the coming season should be a treat to Bombay play-goers. Every character is in the hands of a competent actor. The mounting is most elaborate, and every attention is paid to the minutest detail. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that the patronage accorded to Mr. Miln at the Gaiety will be a fitting reward for his enterprise in bringing such a large and complete dramatic organization to Bombay. The box plan opens to-day at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, where seats can be secured four days in advance.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Jooman Nooran, a Mahomedan, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Noor Mahomed, a weaver, on a charge of enticing away his wife, named Minia. About a year ago the complainant went to Atgaum, leaving his wife and child under the care of his father-in-law. He was employed at Atgaum in the Tansa Water Works Department. About four months ago the complainant returned to Bombay, and on enquiry he learned that the accused had enticed his wife away from Bombay. On the 16th ultimo the accused and the complainant's wife returned to Bombay, and renting a room of a house at Madanpura, they lived there together as man and wife. The complainant further alleged that his wife had taken away certain silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 35. The accused in his defence stated that the complainant had agreed by a written document, to support his wife properly, and if he failed to do so she was to be divorced. Since he left Bombay he had neglected to support his wife, and when he went away he had left his wife and child unsupported. Since then he had been living with the complainant's wife with the knowledge and consent of her father. He produced a writing purporting to be a divorce certificate, but upon it being translated in the court it was found to relate to another matter. The Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

THE Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club will play the return match with the Parsee Gymkhana, and also with the B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C. at 2 p.m. on the Cooperage.

THE match fixed for to-day between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu C. C. has been postponed.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

A MATCH was played between the Y. M. C. A. 3rd XI. and the Elphinstone College Resident Students' Cricket Club on the grounds opposite the Cooperage on Wednesday. The latter winning the toss sent their opponents in, who in their first innings scored 62. Mr. Waller, their Captain, contributing 22. Mr. Revashanker of the students took 7 wickets for 32 runs, and Mr. Popatlal 3 wickets for 12. Mr. Advani the students' wicket keeper and Mr. Narandas at leg did excellent service to their side. The E. C. R. S. commenced their 1st innings at 12-45 p.m. and their play presented a gloomy future, six of them being disposed of for 12. Mr. Popatlal then made a good start of 16 by threes and fours. Messrs Amratlal and Bendarkar made a good stand by their steady play, the latter scoring 14. Mr. Adrani the last to enter decided the issue of the 1st innings in favour of his side by a long hit of 7. The students closed their innings for 66. Mr. Mackeson took 5 wickets for 25, Mr. Waller 3 for 22, Mr. Engel 1 for 10 and Mr. Holden 1 for 9. The 2nd innings of the Y. M. C. A. commenced at 3-15 p.m., and they declared the innings closed when they scored 61 for 7 wickets. The students then entered at 4-45. At 5-30, time being up, wickets were drawn ; the students securing 34 for the loss of 8 wickets. The match was, therefore, ended in a draw very much in favour of the Y. M. C. A., even although the school managed to make 4 runs more than their opponents in the 1st innings. Appended are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Lanton, b Revashanker	6	b Revashanker	3
Mr Engel, b Revashanker	0	c Mansukhani, b Broker	1
Mr White, b Revashanker	9	c Lalwani, b Revashanker	0
Mr Waller, b Revashanker	22	b Revashanker	18
Mr Mackeron, run out	4	not out	21
Mr Shairpe, c Lalwain, b Popatlal	0	c Lalvani, b Revashanker	10
Mr Sands, b Revashanker	2	did not bat.	
Mr McDonald, c Mansukhani, b Popetlal	4	b Revashunker	0
Mr Holden, b Popatlal	1	b Broker	3
Mr Goyder, b Revashanker	7	did not bat.	
Mr Nagh, not out	3		
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	62	Total	61

E. C. R. S. C. C.

1st Innings.		2n Innings.	
Mr Damodar, b Mackeron	7	b Waller	3
Mr Balsara, b Mackeron	0	to bat	
Mr Mansukhavi, b Mackeron	0	c Mackeron, b White	14
Mr Revashanker, b Waller	2	c Lanton, b Sands	0
Mr Narandas, c MacDonald, b Mackeson	0	stumped	0
Mr Lalwani, stumped	0	to bat	
Mr Broker, run out	1	c b Mackeron	1
Mr Popatlal, b Waller	16	b White	5
Mr Bedarkar, b Holden	14	c Mackeron, b Sands	1
Mr Amratlal, c Waller, b Engel	7	not out	3
Mr Advani, not out	11	stumped	5
Extras	8	Extras	2
Total	66	Total	34

STRANGE STORY OF AN ASSAULT.

LAST evening Dr. Easdon made a report to the police that a Goanese named Paul Fernandes was dying in the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, and that it was expedient to take down his dying statement, as he was alleged to have been assaulted by a Mahomedan who had been hired for the purpose of attacking him by a woman of his race to whom he owed some money. Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate was accordingly sent to take down the dying deposition of the man, but when he came, the man could only talk in an incoherent manner, and made a very rambling statement. Mr. Richardson could not, therefore, take the deposition of the man, as he did not seem to be conscious of what he was saying, and left the Hospital. The police on enquiry found that on the 1st instant, the man, while under the influence of liquor, went to a woman named Salneso Vigas and asked her to return some money which she owed him or else marry him. A Mahomedan, said to have been owner of the house in which the women lived, then came and drove the man out of the street. However, he returned after a short time and took hold of the woman, which made her very indignant, and she beat the man on the back with a stone, with which she was at the moment grinding curry. This caused the man to fall on a stone, striking himself on the forehead causing a slight wound. The man afterwards took to drinking and wandering about the streets. At a relation's house he fell ill, and he was taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital where he seemed to be progressing favourably, until two days ago tetanus set in and his case became hopeless. The police on making enquiries into the matter, Suprintendent Crummy, and Inspector Saunders on receiving the intimation immediately called at the Hospital. The woman was then taken into custody, but she was liberated, as at present there is no evidence to connect the charge with her. She remains, however, under police surveillance.

A PLEA OF MINORITY REPUDIATED.

AT the Small Causes Court before Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Maneckjee, Third Judge, Nautha Budda and others sued to recover from Ramchunder Hurry Rs. 74, being the balance due on a promissory note passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs who are Marwaree money-lenders. Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Nurbheshanker with Mr. Venaekrao Pradhan appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pradhan for the defendant, said that he had at once to admit the execution of the promissory note, and the amount claimed, for which, however, Mr. Pradhan submitted, his client was not liable as he was a minor at the time he passed the promissory note to the plaintiffs. The defendant had passed his seventeenth year only a few weeks ago, and owing to his minority at the time of the execution of the note he was not responsible to the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, and so the pleader asked his honour to dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Sorabjee, for the plaintiffs, contended that the defendant had failed to prove the plea of minority, and the defendant's horoscope, which was produced before the Court to sustain the plea, was not a *bona fide* one. The defendant's statements were contradicted by his mother in her evidence. Under the circumstances Mr. Sorabjee asked his honour to pass a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with costs. His honour in delivering judgment said that the defence had unsuccessfully tried to prove the plea of minority. His Honour was convinced by the evidence before him that the defendant had arrived at the age of discretion at the time he passed the promissory note to the plaintiffs. His Honour, therefore, passed a decoree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

THE MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sum has been subscribed in aid of the above fund :—

	Rs.
The sum subscribed up to date	11,062
The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay :—	Rs.
Mr. Nasarwanjee Manekjee Petit	250
Mr. Mukhee Ladak Hajee	51
	301
The amount previously paid into the Bank	10,221
Total	10,522

TALAKCHUND MANEKCHAND,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Hon. Secrs., Mahuwa R. Fund.

The subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER 1891.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter ......Sept. 25th. 3h. 58·5m, a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 19	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Cricket: Y. M. C. A. vs Parsee Gymkhana; Marine Lines vs. Municipal C. C.; Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindus. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. Swimming Entertainment, Back Bay Baths. Foot-ball Tournament.	5 48	5 59	11 57m —	5 32m 5 56 a
Sun. 20	17th Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Ravenna.*	5 48	5 58	0 22m 0 33 a	6 14m 6 34 a
Mon. 21	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 49	5 57	1 6m 1 10 a	6 54m 7 13 a
Tues. 22	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 49	5 56	1 51m 1 49 a	7 36m 7 54 a
Wed. 23	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Poona, Western India Fine Arts Exhibition	5 49	5 56	2 38m 2 30 a	8 24m 8 38 a
Thurs. 24	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. New Berar Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Indian Cotton Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 49	5 55	3 31m 3 14 a	9 24m 9 34 a
Fri. 25	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Secunderabad at Bombay.	5 49	5 51	4 39m 4 3 a	10 57m 10 52 a

* Left. Aden on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

GENERAL WILKINSON, who commands the North-Eastern District, declares "that the real bulk of the work of home defence must be left to the 'real' Volunteers, therefore he has come to see that the Volunteer movement is one on which the salvation of the country may depend, both in the naval and military branches. Every man who did not contribute in some manner to the defence of his country was shirking his duty. If the youth of the nation would think that over," the gallant General contends, "there would be no difficulty in getting Volunteers. The young fellows who did come forward denied themselves in many ways, therefore it was the duty of others to encourage them and give them all honour and thanks. As long as they could keep the ranks of the Volunteers filled, when war and danger was at hand he believed the best of them would draft themselves into the army."

A CLAIM FOR THREE AND A HALF LAKHS.

BEFORE a special commission consisting of Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, President, General Campbell, Judge, Suburban Court and Mr. Ataur Rahmon, City Magistrate, the further hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Tom Palmer, barrister-at-law, against Nawab Sir Kurshed Jah, K. C. I. E., for nearly 3½ lacs of H. S. rupees was resumed on Tuesday. The proceedings commenced with the examination of the plaintiff. Mr. Tom Palmer, barrister-at-law, residing in the Residency Bazaars, after being duly sworn deposed as follows :—

In the year 1880 I was engaged by the late Amirsi Kabir to recover his estates for him, held by his nephews. I was engaged in the capacity of counsel. The terms were that I was to receive £20,000 down and £50,000 if I recovered the properties. These terms were settled through Colonel Dobbs. I then proceeded home in connection with this case. I went home by the first mail steamer in January, 1880. The first thing I did when I went home was to take counsels' opinion on the Amir's case. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown, viz., the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and Mr. Gorst. I sent this opinion to the Amir in India through Mr. Holmes, my agent. I sent with that opinion a letter of instruction dated 6th February, 1880. I then continued in England at the desire of the Amir, with the object of assisting the Amir at home with any action that he might take here when it became necessary. The action I advised was not taken. I remained in England till about the first week of June, 1881, it might have been the second. I then returned because I was asked to do so by the Amir. During the time I was at home I was also employed in another case, in the prosecution of Mr. Knight for libel. The libels were published about the end of the year 1880. I was then at home. I was engaged by the Amir ; they wrote to me about the libels, asked opinions on them which were sent out, and I was then engaged to prosecute. The terms were that I was to get £10,000 down. This engagement was carried out through Colonel Dobbs : he negotiated the terms of the engagement.

Mr. Forbes here asked a question regarding the interview at Shahabad referred to by Colonly Dobbs, which was objected to by Mr. Rudra, but which the Court allowed. I was not present at Shahabad at the interview Colonel Dobbs alluded to in his examination. I was in England at the time. There were no conditions agreed upon which the payment of this £10,000 to me depended.

Here Mr. Rudra again objected to a question put by Mr. Forbes.

I undertook to prosecute Knight for the £10,000. I did not undertake to have Knight punished.

Here there was a long wrangle between the opposing counsel. Mr. Rudra stated that Mr. Forbes had put Colonel Dobbs in the witness-box at the previous hearing, and to-day he put another witness to contradict the former one ; and he, therefore, objected to this mode of examination. The question he objected to was Mr. Rudra said a leading one and was not, therefore, admissable. The Court here intimated that Colonel Dobbs had sworn on Saturday that as regards the £10,000 his mind was a perfect blank. The Court, however, allowed the question which was "did you undertake to get Knight punished ?" to which witness answered "I did not."

I see the letter from myself to Mr. Holmes dated 28th January, 1881 from the Temple in London. The part I now read refers to the object of the prosecution of Mr. Knight : "As our object is neither money nor malice we shall, I trust, gain it as we desire." In the earlier part of this letter I say: "Knight yesterday gave his formal promise not to publish any further libels regarding the Amir." By desire I mean the ascertaining who was the instigator of the libel against the Amir. I see the letter of the 1st April, 1881 from myself to Shapurjee. I see a reference in that letter to Knight's prosecution. The sentence is as follows :—

"Had we pressed for a trial at the Old Bailey Criminal Sessions, it would not have been granted, and would have thrown an air of vindictiveness over the prosecution." This letter dated 27th May, 1882 is my letter ; 1882 is a mistake, it should have been 1881 as I was then in London ; it is to Mr. Shapurjee. I read the part that refers to Knight's prosecution in it ; it is in the forth para. "You know what advice I gave in Knight's prosecution and our present position is in not acting on the advice I gave." I see the letter without date which comes between two letters dated 25th December, 1880 and 28th January 1881, it contains an extract referring to Knight's prosecution. "My wish is to learn positively who inspired the article." I read the letter of the 14th October 1881 from me to Shapurjee, it is my letter. The case went on against Mr. Knight until May or June 1881. I paid all the expenses at home, the Agimir Kabir paid nothing. The same answer applies to the nephews' case. On completion of Knight's case I returned to India. I was then engaged by the Amir in another case. It was a case brought by Sir Richard Meade and the Amir against Knight for libelling both of them. For this I was to get £6,000 down, I mean before the case began. I again proceeded to England in this case and remained there engaged in this case until November 1881. I went home in August and remained until the end of November, 1881. I returned to Bombay on the 13th December, 1881, and to Hyderabad two days later. I found that the Amir had died a day before I arrived at Bombay. After that I was again employed by the present Amir. I went to Calcutta on his behalf. At the death of the former Amir there was a considerable amount due to me on account of the fees I have now specified. After the late Amir's death I applied for settlement to the present Amir and his brother who was then Nawab Ikbal-il-Dowla, with the result that Sir Kurshed Jah promised to pay me. As a matter of fact he paid me at once 15,000 rupees through Mr. Shapurjee on account of the balance due to me. When I received the 15,000 rupees from Mr. Shapurjee I received also a letter from him asking me to tell Mr. Holmes to send the account and he would pay the balance. This is the letter I refer to, it has no date. I was to go to Calcutta. I can point to another letter where the Amir himself promised to pay me. It is filed. It has been filed by us. It is dated 31st of January, 1882. In it he promised himself to send me the money.

Here the Court adjourned for half an hour, and on re-assembling the examination of the plaintiff was resumed by Mr. Forbes. In 1883 the present Amir offered to give me land for half the amount of my debt and cash for the remainder. The income of the village he was to give me 3,000 rupees a year. He sent me a *guzasht* for the village of Bhowsa in the taluq of Lahara. I did not accept the village as the revenue was 2,000 rupees instead of 3,000. The Maharaja (the senior administrator), the late Peshkar ordered another village to be given in exchange. I received this letter dated 2nd October, 1883 from the present Amir regarding this village.

I sent the *guzasht* that was sent to me to Mr. Shapurji and obtained his receipt, who wrote to me a letter on the 12th October as follows :—"Thanks for *guzasht*. I shall speak to the Amir about the money to-morrow, to-day is the Eed." The Amir owed me no money at this time on his own account. Exhibit F is the draft of a letter in my own handwriting to the Amir on the 4th May, 1883, and the one of the 11th May is also in my own handwriting from me to the defendant. The letter marked H of the 12th of May, 1883 is a draft of one sent by me to the Amir, as well as the one of the 1st October sent by me to the Amir. Another of the 25th October, 1883 is a draft of letter sent by me to the Amir. I went to England in 1884 and I stayed there unti, 1886. When I came back I again demanded payment. I did not make the same demand. I found I had made a mistake by the Amir asking me for my proofs, when I discovered that my demand should have been sterling and not rupees. The accounts will prove the mistake ; the accountant's mistake, by making a demand in rupees instead of sterling. I had simply accepted Holmes' account and sent them to the Amir : thence the mistake. When the Amir asked for proofs I found that the accounts made by Holmes were erroneous ; that they should have been made out in sterling instead of in rupees. As he did not pay me I then made the claim in sterling ; if he had then paid me I should have taken rupees. This closed the examination of witness, and the Court then adjourned the further hearing of the case until Saturday next at 11 a.m. for the cross-examination of the plaintiff by Mr. Budra.—*Deccan Standard.*

PARSEE CIRCKETERS FOR ALLAHABAD.

To recompense us for the loss of Mr. Vernon's visit, writes the *Pioneer*, the all-conquering Parsee cricketers have engaged themselves to spend a week in Allahabad during the Christmas holidays. It will be the first visit they have paid to these parts since they took to the game seriously, and as such will be an event of great interest, if—a sufficiently strong team is forthcoming to meet them. To ensure this it is hoped that pains will be taken to pick a good representative eleven for the N.-W. P. ; and that the men chosen will put themselves to some trouble to come. Some years ago when Hanlan, the sculler, on his first appearance from Canada, had beaten the leading English oarsmen one after another, with such ridiculous ease that he used to stop rowing and play various feats with his boat in the middle of the race, he was matched at last with our best man, Elliott. The race created some excitement, for in those days England was not accustomed to defeat on the water, and some reporter on the eve of the event approached Mr. Elliott to learn his opinion of the chances of the contest. All he would say, however, was "I'll not give him time to sponge out his boat." Now the Parsees have been doing as they liked with all the elevens they have played lately ; but if a representative side can be organised from the North-West, at any rate they would not have leisure to sponge out their boat. The other match of the week would be against the Behar Wanderers, who it is hoped will be able to time their annual visit so as to take advantage of the Parsees being on the spot, and perhaps to play a third match against the N.-W. P.

A daring robbery has been committed at Green-street-green, near Farnborough, Kent, by two labouring men in the employ of a farmer named Gill. The men called at the farmhouse and knocked at the door. In answer to their summons a little servant girl answered the door, and they inquired whether the master was at home. On being informed that he was not and that the family was away, one af the men seized the girl while the other tied a handkerchief over her mouth to prevent her screaming, and thus attracting the attention of any passer-by. Not thinking this precaution sufficient they dragged the servant through the hall and threw her down a cellar, the door of which they locked. The men then proceeded to ransack the house, and succeeded in obtaining £26 10s. with which they decamped, leaving the servant girl gagged and locked up in the cellar, where she was found by Mr. Gill on his return home in the evening!

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

EXAMINATION OF THE NIZAM'S CHAMBERLAIN.

DURING the examination of Mr. Abid, the Nizam's Chamberlain, on Monday, a letter from Mr. Jacob to Mr. Abid, dated the 14th of July, to the effect that he had got out the stone, and the Alliance Bank had stood security for the balance at one per cent., was produced. It stated that there was a rumour that Punna Loll had sold 46 lakhs of jewels to the Nizam ; if so, he (Jacob) was done for. He also asked Mr. Abid to arrange for the balance of the money being got ready, in the event of the Nizam accepting the diamond. He also mentioned having purchased a diamond necklace and other things, at Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s sale, for the Nizam. He asked Mr. Abid to arrange to have a policeguard to meet him at the station, and accompany him to Hyderabad, as the Arabs would think nothing of murdering him if they thought he had jewels with him.

Mr. Abid then continued.—A few days after the last letter he saw Mr. Jacob at Hyderabad. He went to the station to meet Mr. Jacob. On the 28th of July Mr. Jacob had the ice chest he had with him put into the carriage. The Custom House officers then came up and asked Mr. Jacob what he had, and he pointed to his boxes on the ground. Mr. Jacob took witness aside, and told him that he had the diamond round his neck. Mr. Jacob took out the diamond while driving home in the carriage, and asked witness to look at, remarking what a splendid diamond it was, and that people in Calcutta, when they saw it, fell down and worshipped it, and kissed it. Mr. Jacob said it was well that they were going together, and there was no one with them. Mr. Jacob proposed that they should alight at a place belonging to the Nizam, called the Eden Gardens, where witness was to have a good look at the stone. They went into the Eden Gardens when Mr. Jacob, after showing him the diamond, said "God grant he may take it," meaning the Nizam. Mr. Jacob then sent for the ice box into the house, and opened it and produced some jewellery, saying that he had purchased it from Messrs. Hamilton & Co. He said he had brought the jewellery in the ice box to prevent the Custom House officials from knowing anything about it. The jewels were produced, but owing to the cold from the ice, they did not look well. Mr. Jacob then showed the "Imperial" to witness, saying "look how beautiful," and he placed a model which he had with him alongside. Mr. Jacob then asked witness where the old model was, to which he replied that it must be among the Nizam's things. Mr. Jacob then said that he would give him a model which witness should put in the place of the old model. Witness asked why. Mr. Jacob said that there was a little difference, but it would not be detected. Witness and himself, Mr. Jacob said, could not detect it, but jewellers could. Witness said the model was with the Nizam, and he could not change it. Mr. Jacob saw the Nizam on the morning of the 21st. Mr. Jacob entered the presence of the Nizam, and after offering the usual "nuzzur", and making his obeisance, he showed the diamond to His Highness in his folded hands. The Nizam took it from Mr. Jacob's hands and began to look at it minutely, after which he said, "No, I will not take it." Mr. Jacob entreated the Nizam, and said that there was not such a diamond in all the world. The Nizam said, "Enough, I have made up my mind not to buy it." On that Mr. Jacob said that if the Nizam would not take it, His Highness of Patiala would give 40 lakhs. The Nizam said to Mr. Jacob, that he had asked him 46, and why did he want to sell it to Patiala for 40 lakhs ? Mr. Jacob replied that he was going to get six lakhs as his profit. The Nizam said "very well," and told him to fold up the diamond, and take it away. Mr. Jacob then said that he had brought some jewellery, which he had purchased from Hamilton & Co., and hoped His Highness would buy some of it, as he had lost a great deal. The Nizam replied that he would examine them the following day. Mr. Jacob then left the room and went downstairs greatly distressed. After Mr. Jacob left, witness received some instructions for Mr. Jacob from the Nizam. He asked Mr. Jacob, on behalf of the Nizam, when he intended to return the 23 lakhs ? Mr. Jacob said the diamond was with him, and till he returned it to the Bank, he could not refund the money. Witness also told Mr. Jacob that the Nizam had no intention of looking at his jewellery and wanted a return of the 23 lakhs. Mr. Jacob replied that he was a ruined man, that he had no money with him, and had used Rs. 25,000 of the 23 lakhs, as he had lost a good deal of money, and he would have to sell his jewels at a loss to make up the Rs. 25,000. He also said that he had lost £2,000 by bringing the diamond to Hyderabad, and he would like the Nizam to make good some of the expenses incurred. Witness replied saying that Mr. Jacob had agreed to pay all his own expenses, how could he now expect the Nizam to pay them ? Witness told Mr. Jacob that he would not make any appeal for him to the Nizam, as Mr. Jacob knew the Nizam very well. He also told Mr. Jacob to go down with the diamond and return the money, and when he returned he (witness) would make a representation to the Nizam, and see that Mr. Jacob got some refund. Mr. Jacob replied, "For God's sake do something for me. I have lost any amount of money." Witness replied, "Nothing can be done now, but matters will be represented to His Highness later on. Witness then went upstairs, leaving Mr. Jacob down below. Mr. Jacob left Hyderabad next morning at 6 o'clock. Mr. Jacob telephoned to witness on the previous evening at 5 o'clock, asking if he could come over. Witness replied that he could, and met him in the Durbar room of His Highness's palace. There was no one there but themselves. Mr. Jacob again began to complain of his losses, and begged of witness to persuade the Nizam to see his jewels. Witness told him that the Nizam was a man of his word, and when he said he would not see them, he would not, so what was the use of bothering ? Mr. Jacob then said, "For the love of God get some of my articles sold, and send me some expenses. Witness told him not to excite himself, but if God pleased he would do something. Mr. Jacob said he would leave next morning, as he saw there was no use his staying on. He never made any proposal or arrangement for the purchase of the diamond for 40 lakhs for the Nizam. Nothing was ever said between Mr. Jacob and himself after the interview with the Nizam of the sale of the diamomd for 40 lakhs or any other sum.

Mr. Jacob telegraphed to witness from Gungawan : "I trust in you to arrange that matter soon as possible otherwise great difficulty."

The next telegram was from Calcutta : (Arrived here. When get money ? Hardly pressed. Please ask His Highness and reply.)

Witness sent the following reply : (Deposit money must be returned immediately, according to agreement before money for expenses can be entertained.)

And received the following telegram : (Your wire to hand. Am surprised. Sending explanation, 27-7-91.)

At this stage the case was adjourned.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL GRANTED.

At the High Court on Tuesday, before the Vacation Bench, presided over by Justices Beverley and Amir Ali, Mr. Manomohun Ghose renewed his application for bail on behalf of Mr. Jacob, who was now a prisoner in the Presidency Jail, under Section 498 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and supported by the following affidavit :—

I. Charles Turner Geddes, an attorney of this Honourable Court, and one of the attornies for the accused, makes oath and says as follows :—

(1.) That on the 14th of September instant an application was made by a learned Counsel for the defence to the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate for bail on behalf of the accused under Section 479 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2.) That the said Magistrate, after hearing Counsel on both sides, refused to comply with the application of Counsel for the defence by a written order, a true copy of which is hereunto annexed and marked A.

(3.) That it is absolutely necessary that every facility should be afforded to the accused for the purpose of preparing his defence, and that he should be in a position to instruct Counsel at all time, and personally render them such explanations as they may require.

(4.) That I have found that it is not possible for me to obtain full and sufficient instructions from the accused for the purpose of his defence while he is detained in jail, and I say that, during the investigation of the charge against the accused, questions are continually arising as to which I need constantly refer to the accused, and am unable to obtain proper instructions from him at the time, and I further say that the detention of the accused in jail prevents his having the benefit of the assistance of Counsel in consultation.

(5.) That the investigation of the said charge is now proceeding in the Police Court from day to day, and that at the close of each day's proceedings I find it necessary to refer to the accused for instructions, which I am unable to properly obtain by reason of the limited access I am permitted to have to the accused.

(6.) That of my own knowledge I am aware that the accused is in a position to find substantial bail.

(7.) That I submit that, after the said Magistrate having held that he had no discretion to grant bail, as he had come to the conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case against the accused, it becomes necessary (as I am advised by my Counsel) to apply to this Honourable Court to exercise the discretion given by Section 498, it being perfectly obvious, from the circumstances of the case, that there is no reason to suppose the probability of the accused not appearing to answer the charges against him.

(8.) I further say that Counsel for the prosecution have announced that it is intended to apply for the issue of a commission to examine witnesses at Hyderabad, and the trial will thereby be lengthened, and if a committal to the High Court takes place, such a trial cannot take place before next Sessions.

Counsel proceeded at some length to argue that, under the section referred to and under the Old Codes of 1869 and 1872, the High Court had always exercised the power of interfering with the discretion of both Sessions Judges and Magistrates who may have refused bail, and quoted the cases of Surendranath Roy, 5 B. L. R., and the Purneah case, 20 W. R. P. 23. The real question in the present case, assuming even that it was a criminal case, was, was there any reason for supposing that Mr. Jacob would not surrender to take his trial ? Was the accused to remain in jail because the Magistrate was of opinion that he had no discretion in admitting him to bail ?

At the close of Counsel's arguments, Justice Beverley enquired what amount of bail Mr. Ghose was prepared to offer.

Mr. Ghose said anything their Lordships thought reasonable ; Rs. 50,000 or even more, even two lakhs. In the case of Shama Charan Sen, where there was a charge of misappropriating twelve lakhs, bail to the amount of Rs. 50,000 had been accepted.

Mr. Woodroffe opposed the application. Bail to the amount of two lakhs had been offered, and this amount did not even cover the amount of which he had been charged with defalcating, *viz.*, Rs. 2,30,000. Mr. Woodroffe then proceeded to detail again the circumstances under which the diamond was bought, the remittance of the money to England and kindred matters. Dealing with the affidavit, Counsel enquired what the security was which the accused offered. There was absolutely none. They had been told that he was honest, that he bore a good name and fame. There was not a single word in the affidavit to show whether he was a man worth anything, or was possessed of property. The intention was to issue a Commission to Hyderabad to examine the Nizam and other witnesses there, and in order to make the report of this Commission admissible in evidence, Mr. Jacob should have to be present when evidence was being recorded. If he was freed on bail there was nothing to compel his attendance when the Commission was being taken. There was proof, too, that the man was absolutely hard pushed, right to the wall. He could not even pay for jewellery he had purchased at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s sale without the Nizam's money. The real question their Lordships had to decide was that raised in the Salem riots case, namely, whether it was proper for the Court to interfere with the discretion which the Magistrate in the Court below had rightly exercised. If their Lordships thought fit to grant bail, it should, he submitted, be substantial in amount, and at least equal to the amount which, it was alleged, he had misappropriated.

Justice Beverley delivered the following judgment :—We think it better in this case that we should not state at length any of the reasons which have influenced us in coming to our decision ; but having regard to what has been stated before us, we think that this is a case in which the accused ought to be released on bail and such bail to be of a substantial character. We, accordingly, direct that Mr. Jacob be released upon furnishing bail in his own recognizance of two lakhs and giving two or more sureties aggregating another lakh of rupees, the bail to be subject to the satisfaction of the Registrar of the Court. Of course, it will be understood that the diamond remains with the Bank of Bengal, pending the proceedings in this case.—*Englishman.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·723	E	1	87·1	77·1	85	..	27·15	+2·23
Agra	29·794	N E	4	85·1	76·5	87	..	23·58	−2·38
Cawnpore									
Allahabad	29·752	E N E	7	88·5	76·6	89	0·45	43·06	+13·23
Jhansi	29·753	N E	3	85·4	77·2	96	0·16	28·06	−7·47
Jacobabad	29·746	E S E	3	104·9	78·2	64	..	0·42	−2·47
Karachi	29·772	W	12	87·5	76·8	73	..	0·02	−6·28
Ajmere	29·785	W	4	95·3	77·1	62	..	6·17	−14·49
Deesa	29·775	S E	7	95·3	74·8	68	..	10·99	−13·33
Rajkote	29·809	W	6	91·9	71·8	84	0·20	23·92	−4·12
Veraval	29·797	N N W	6	81·8	75·8	80	..	23·12	..
Neemuch	29·794	Calm.	1	87·3	70·6	91	0·53	18·04	−11·00
Indore	29·778	N W	2	85·0	70·1	87	..	23·49	−6·88
Saugor	29·711	N E	3	84·4	72·6	90	0·93	52·08	+14·02
Jubbulpore	29·723	N E	2	81·5	74·6	88	0·52	62·95	+11·38
Hoshangabad	29·760	S	4	86·3	73·1	96	0·11	52·70	+1·11
Khandwa	29·767	N W	6	86·2	76·8	81	..	24·44	−3·46
Raipur	29·681	E S E	7	80·9	72·0	98	3·96	50·13	+4·67
Nagpoor	29·703	W	8	88·9	75·3	88	0·36	33·03	−8·52
Amraoti									
Akola	29·757	N W	10	89·1	73·8	84	..	17·07	−10·42
Surat	29·808	S W	1	88·0	74·1	87	..	55·45	+16·4
Malegaon	29·81	W N W	4	83·6	68·3	74	0·12	13·18	−5·62
Bombay	29·827	S	9	84·9	76·0	93	0·35	67·93	−1·53
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·843	W	10	82·6	66·0	80	..	12·58	−4·19
Sholapore	29·836	W N W	8	92·2	71·5	82	0·09	14·54	−8·75
Ratnagiri	29·844	N E	7	83·9	71·5	84	0·5	88·29	−11·43
Belgaum	29·860	W	2	75·1	65·8	90	0·10	33·91	+0·81
Goa	29·85	W	4	84·1	75·1	91	8·47	53·87	..
Karwar	29·883	Calm.	1	81·2	72·8	94	1·93	70·52	−39·57
Mangalore	29·901	N E	2	84·3	72·4	9	0·03	78·69	−24·09
Calicut	29·898	N N W	6	85·3	74·5	88	0·12	72·24	−10·65
Cochin	29·913	N N E	M	86·3	75·1	83	..	56·85	−16·30
Bangalore	29·958	W	8	86·2	65·9	76	0·05	14·14	−2·50
Secunderabad	29·774	W	8	86·7	71·8	86	0·07	12·96	−9·93
Masulipatam	29·757	W N W	5	85·6	76·0	80	0·19	15·46	−5·64
Bellary	29·851	W	14	85·5	71·3	64	..	4·10	−3·77
Cuddapah	29·835	N W	..	89·1	75·8	72	0·09	9·74	−5·34
Madras	29·810	S W	9	96·2	81·1	79	..	4·72	−9·43
Coimbatore	29·867	S	4	91·3	77·8	83	..	2·66	−6·08
Trichinopoly	29·825	W N W	9	101·1	78·8	62	..	7·34	−2·20
Negapatam	29·799	W N W	2	97·1	76·2	66	..	2·14	−7·77
Colombo. (17th Sept.)	29·908	W S W	11	86·0	79·0	72	..	19·22	−2·67

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=0·62 (85·61) ; E. G. H.=0·60 (71·6) ; G. T. H.=0·68 (71·03) ; C. P.=0·35 (67·93).
In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly over the Punjab and the Indus Valley, briskly at Karachi and moderately or slowly at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Rajkot, Madras and Negapatam. Elsewhere it has generally decreased, the fall being rapid at Masulipatam, brisk at Secunderabad, Nagpur and Akola, and moderate or slight in other districts. The general distribution has altered, low readings now obtaining at and in the neighbourhood of Raipur and high readings in Mysore and the extreme south. The baric gradients are rather steep in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Berar and the Central Provinces and moderate or slight in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, while over Sind, Gujrat, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, the readings are nearly uniform. The barometric depression noticed off the South Coromandel Coast has moved northwards and its centre now appears to lie a little the south-south-eastwards of Raipur. Pressure is above the normal average in the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, at Jacobabad and Neemuch and below it elsewhere. Abnormals indicate that an area of high pressure lies over the Punjab and an area of low pressure to the eastwards of Masulipatam. Winds over the Central and North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputaina, Berar and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency are affected by the storm and are moving cyclonically about the depression. Over Gujarat also the winds are cyclonic, while at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Cochin an abnormal north-easterly to southerly wind prevails. In all other districts however, the winds are much the same as reported yesterday. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi and Bellary and moderate or light in other places. This morning a wind velocity of 16 miles an hour is reported from Bellary, 14 from Allahabad, and 12 from Akola, Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature variations are generally small every where, except locally at Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Sholapur and Ajmere (4° to 5° above the mean), and at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Masulipatam and Bellary (4° to 6° below the mean). The highest maximum was 105° at Jacobabad Nights are very hot in Rajputana and at Khandwa Madras and Trichinopoly, but the departures from the mean are elsewhere small. The lowest temperature last night was 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased in several places and the skies are densely clouded in almost all districts except Sind, the Punjab and at Agra where they are almost clear. Rain has fallen in Mysore, the Bombay Presidency (except at Surat and Poona), the Central Provinces (except at Khandwa) and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Rajkot, Neemuch, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The principal amounts received are 3·96" at Raipur, 1·93" at Karwar, nearly an inch at Saugor and about half an inch at Allahabad, Neemuch, Jubulpore and Ratnagiri. The gradient on the Malabar Coast is rather weaker than usual but that between Karwar and Bombay is moderately steeper ; consequently, while light showers are probable on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency the conditions are generally very favourable for more rain. The storm, whose centre now lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Raipur, is likely to give more or less heavy rain in the Central Provinces. As the weather in the North-West Provinces, Central India, Berar and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency is affected by the disturbance, more rain is to be expected there also. In Gujarat, the weather is somewhat unsettled and local showers are likely there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The barometer has fallen in the Peninsula and in central parts of the country, but has risen in Northern India and at most stations quickly. A large shallow depression is noticed over the Bay, and yesterday it was drifting across head of the Peninsula. Winds are north-westerly and westerly in the greater part of Central India and the Peninsula, and easterly up the Gangetic plain. The force is generally moderate. The temperature has risen in Burma, Behar, parts of the Punjab and several central stations, and has fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is below normal except in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras, where it is excessive. Rain is general in Burma, Lower Bengal, West Coast and central parts of the country. No rain in Punjab, Sind, Rajputana or South Carnatic, and scattered showers elsewhere.

ONCE more a strong protest is made against admitting women to study at our colleges and then denying them the right of competing for honours. A petition on the subject, bearing thirty-two signatures of students, has been sent up to the Council of Queen's College, Belfast, and that it is not only the women who feel the injustice of the existing restriction is shown by the fact that by far the greater number of the signatories are men. Doubtless the men think it would be a greater distinction to beat all comers, but the extent of their magnanimity in signing this self-denying petition will be fully realised by any one perusing the report of the President of the College. "The continued successes of females in the intermediate and various University examinations for some years past," says this gentleman, "forbid any further speculations as to their chances in intellectual competitions with men. No one would dare at present to suggest that they will not be able to hold their own if they have equal advantages with men."

"'Tis love that makes the world go round," but SAPOLIO that brightens it. Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 12*th September.*

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—6th Bengal L I—Surgn H E Drake-Brockman, to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon D T Lane. 36th Sikhs—Capt C H Des Vœux, Wing Comdr, 4th Bengal Infy, to be 2nd in-Command, vice Thomson, appointed to the 4th Bengal Infy, and to remain seconded while employed under the Queensland Government.

Capt J F Worlledge, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Holmes, resigned, dated 15th Aug 1891.

Lieut E L Sullivan, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer, vice Worlledge.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt H M Browne, 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt, is directed to proceed home at the public expense, for duty at the Regimental Depot, vice Capt C A Bray.

Capt C B Templer, 19th Bengal Lancers, will attend the Garrison Class at Dalhousie, and Lieut J A Dealy, R E, the class at Kasauli.

The undermentioned officers have passed the transport Departmental Examination :—Capt B L Bloose, King's Own Scottish Borderers ; Lieuts G F Herbert, Royal Artillery, R Granville, Derbyshire Regt ; G O Roose Keppel, Rl Scots Fusiliers ; and A F Thomason, 21st Punjab Infy ; 2nd Lieuts F F Solly-Flood, Royal Fusiliers ; and A C Brownlow, Leicester Regt.

Military Works Dept—On completion of their duty in connection with the Zhob Valley Railway Survey the undermentioned officers are posted as follows :—Lieut S H O Lathbury and H F Thuillier, R E, to the Head-Quarters of the Director-General of Military Works at Simla ; Lieut R F Boileau, R E, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, to proceed to Meean Meer ; Lieut H H Austin, R E, to the Madras Command, to proceed to Mandalay.

The following officers of the Medical Staff, having been selected by the Director-General, Army Medical Dept, to return to England during the trooping season of 1891-92, will be detailed by the Principal Medical Officer, H M's Forces in India, for duty with troops on the homeward voyage.

Medical Staff Officers requiring passage for their families should apply to the General Officer Commanding the district in which they are serving, who will arrange with the Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation for allotment of the authorised accommodation in the troopship to which will be detailed :—

Bengal Command.—Brig-Surg J B Hamilton, M D, Surg-Majors P H Johnston, M D, P J O'Sullivan, M D, R T Beamish, M D, and P J Dempsey, M D ; Surgs C W S Magrath, M B, H M Sloggett, R S F Henderson, M B, J Maher, H J Fletcher, M D, S Powell, M B, F D Elderton, J M F Shine, M D, S R Wills, J M Nicolls, M B, L T M Nash, J H Brannigan, C S Sparkes, W H Pinches, P B Skerrett, F J Greig, H D Rowan, M B, and T Browning (in exchange with Surgeon C A Lane).

The leave to England on urgent private affairs granted to Lieut R W Breeks, "Q" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, is extended to the 1st December 1891.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—Royal Artillery—Major A Mansel, D S O, 6th Mountain Battery, for six months on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Major E F Beecher, 44th Field Battery, for six months on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Leinster Regt—Major A E C Kaye, for twelve months, on private affairs.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE annual report of the Army Medical Department shows that, taking the statistics of the three divisions of the kingdom separately, and comparing the ratios with the corresponding results in the previous year, it is found that in England there was a decrease of 20·8 per 1,000 in the ratio of admission into the hospital, one of 1·11 in the ratio of mortality, and one of 4·13 in that of constantly sick. The average sick time to each soldier was shorter by rather over a day and a half, and the average duration of each case of sickness by rather under the same amount of time. Compared with the average ratios for the preceding three years the decrease in the admission rate is equal to 63·8, that in the death-rate to ·95, and in the constantly sick rate to 4·48 per 1,000. The average sick time to each soldier is shorter by 1·63 day, and the average duration of each case of sickness by ·35 a day.

In Scotland the admission ratio was increased by 15 per 1,000 as compared with that in the previous year, but the death-rate shows a decline of 1·63, and the rate of constant inefficiency, through sickness a decline of 2·22. The average sick time to each soldier was shorter by ·84 of a day, and the average duration of each case of sickness by 1·63 day. Compared with average ratios for the previous three years it is observed that there is practically no change in the admission rate, but that the death rate is lower by ·82, and the constantly sick rate by 3·20 per 1,000. The average sick time to each soldier was shorter by 1·17 day, and the average duration of each case of sickness by 1·73 day. In Ireland the admission ratio shows an increase of over 14·0 per 1,000 as compared with the corresponding ratio in the previous year, the constantly sick rate is fractionally higher, but there is a decrease of ·75 in the mortality rate. There was nochange in the average sick time to each soldier, but the average duration of each case of sickness was shorter by nearly half a day. In comparison with similar average ratios for the preceding three years, a decline of 50·5 per 1,000 is observed in the admission ratio, one of ·77 in the death-rate, and one of 2·85 in the ratio of constantly sick. The average sick time to each soldier was longer by about a day, but the average duration of each case of sickness was almost identical with the similar triennial average period.

For the whole kingdom the admission ratio for the year shows a decline of 10·5 per 1,000 as compared with the corresponding rate in the previous year ; in the same comparison the death-rate shows a decrease of ·95 and the ratio of constant inefficiency through sickness a decrease amounting to 2·97 per 1,000. The average sick time to each soldier was shorter than in the preceding year by 1·13 day, and the average duration of each case of sickness by 1·23 day. Compared with corresponding average ratios for the preceding ten years it is observed that the decrease in the admission ratio is equal to 108·6 per 1,000, that the mortality rate is lower by 1·83, and the constantly sick ratio by 4·86 per 1,000. The average sick time to each soldier was shorter by 1·77 day, but the average duration of each case of sickness was longer by rather more than half a day than the corresponding decennial average period. The total loss by death and final discharge from the service on account of medical unfitness amounted to 2,089 men, which is equal to a ratio of 20·46 per 1,000 of strength, being lower than the corresponding ratio in the preceding year by ·97 per 1,000.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE ?

WE think they should ! Because a woman has more good, hard, common sense than a man. Because she makes less bluster about her rights, but quietly maintains them all the same, and much better than a man does. Because she don't give thirty shillings for an article that she knows very well she can get for eighteen. Because she does not talk loftily from the counter without her change, because the shopman is a bit reluctant about counting it out. Because she will hold her money tightly in her dear little right hand for two hours until she first gets a receipt for it from the fellow who made her husband pay the same bill three times last year. Not any "*Just give you credit for it*" for her. Women have the most brains, and by all that is brave, self-reliant and sensible they should vote and run the government. They have the hardest part of nature's tasks to suffer, they labour harder than men and more continuously, and with less complaint. Let a man suffer a little toothache and he will rave and scream and turn the world upside down, but a woman will suffer ten times the misery without complaint. A woman has a bear ten times the physical strain that a man does, and it is only natural that they should be more prone to weakness, debility, liver complaints, headache, and such simple ailments which though, perhaps not fatal in themselves, are liable to terminate in serious disease if not promptly checked in their early stages. Thousands of women have been rescued from suffering and misery by a timely recourse to Clements Tonic, a remedy specially suited to the ailments for women, being especially suitable for anæmic, hysterical, and hypochondriacal constitutions. A lady well known in Parramatta, N. S. W., writes under date September 10th—"Sir,—Four years ago I caught a severe cold which settled in my head and chest, and caused an incessant cough and copious discharge of phlegm ; this brought on weakness and debility. After considerable attention and doctor's treatment, the cough was relieved and finally cured, but the debility remained and seemed to defy the skill of the medical men and the power of medicine. I had no appetite, and could scarcely eat a particle of food, and was almost reduced to a skeleton, having entirely wasted away. I had taken pints of cod-liver oil, malt extracts, and other medicines without relief, when I was recommended to take Clements Tonic. I procured a bottle, and am thankful to say that I immediately began to improve ; I could eat better, and relish and digest what I did eat. I gained flesh every day, and my strength rapidly returned, and after six weeks' treatment with Clements Tonic, I felt a new woman altogether. I took Clements Tonic six months ago, and have never had any sickness since, and am only too glad to add my name to your list of grateful sufferers.—Yours sincerely, Mare Kellett." And Mrs. John Taylor, 24, O'Connell-street, Newton, N. S. W., says :—"Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have been suffering from neuralgia and debility for the last twelve months, during which time I endured the most excruciating pain. I tried many advertised cures without avail, until I used Clements Tonic, which after the fourth dose I got relief and after taking one bottle the effect was wonderful. I shall recommend Clements Tonic to my friends as a good and safe cure, and would advise others suffering as I have done to use it." Clements Tonic is sold everywhere, but sufferers must be careful to get the genuine as many injurious and useless substitutes are frequently offered for the sake of extra profit by unscrupulous vendors.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Lancet* draws attention to a statement which has been publicly made that the adoption of the electric lighting in place of gas at the office of the Saving Bank Department of the General Post Office has been followed by a marked reduction in the amount of sick leave. We have good authority (says the *Lancet*) for believing that the statement in question is substantially correct ; and although the time which has as yet elapsed—two years since the introduction of the new illuminant has manifestly been insufficient for the collection of reliable statistics, there is we think every reason to believe that electric lighting will prove to be more wholesome than ordinary gas flames.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR BALLS AND BANQUETS.—We are specially importing an inexpensive Champagne, "*Vin Royal*" (Rs. 35 per doz.) It is the cheapest brand in India—quality considered—To Messes and Clubs we send a sample bottle free. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, Diamond Rings, Watch Guards, Set of Buttons, &c., &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS for Children. Fresh Consignment just to hand.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—1,500 Tons NEW ENGINES, 10 knot speed, Fitted with Electric Light. Specially suitable for Eastern Waters. For terms apply to William Watson and Co., Bankers and Agents. 28, Apollo Street.

WANTED BOARD and LODGING in a respectable family for a Lady absent all day. Apply "X. Y." care of this Paper.

WANTED A LADY as ASSISTANT MUSIC TEACHER for the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. Apply, with copies of certificates and statement of terms, to THOMAS H. GREIG, Hon. Secy., B. S. E. Society, 19, Marine Lines.

WANTED at once for Frontier (Baluchistan) an European Foreman with practical knowledge of bricklaying and masonry. State Salary. Apply to "K." care of this Paper.

TO LET—BELMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora. Beautifully situated. Every convenience. Rent moderate. Apply on the PREMISES.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

SILVER COATED CACHONS, for giving fragrance to the breath. Removes tartar and cleanses the Teeth. In fancy Flasks with metal screw top. Annas each.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY PILLS.—Hundreds of Acute Cases cured, possessing Astringent, Anodyne and Anti-Spasmodic Properties, as a preventive and curative Agent in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Griping. This has been found invaluable.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

FOR SALE.—Handsome French-built Miniature BROUGHAM, price Rs. 800. Bombay built VICTORIA, price 550. Both carriages fitted with brake and practically new. Apply "N.," care of this Office

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

MANGOES, DELICIOUS GOA ALPHONCE FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to up-country Stations at shortest notice as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presse Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000, I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED Persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing Glasses which give them clear Vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted Eyes; but the Vision of the Myopic Eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same Persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This necessity does not indeed arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, Glasses are imperatively required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

It seldom happens, however, that the same Glasses are useful for correcting both distant and near Vision, and of the two the necessity for correcting the distant Vision is the more urgent, or it may rather be said that one is essentially necessary and the other convenient and desirable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

ALL our BILLIARD CUES are thoroughly seasoned in India and we have a stock exceeding one thousand to select from.—Champion Cues Rs. 15; 4 Spliced Cues Rs. 10; 2 Spliced Cues Rs. 7-8; Ash Cues Rs. 5 each.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CARRIAGE, HORSE, BULLOCKS, CART, &c,
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 254 of 1891.

Russoolbai, widow of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim, and Noor Mahomed Hajee Mahomed and Ayeshabai, infants, by their guardian and mother, the said Russoolbai.................Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hawabai, widow of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim and Hoilmabai, infant, by her guardian and mother, the said Havabai and Moosa Jacob.....Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the order dated 6th August, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, one carriage (victoria) with grey horse, and one cart with bullocks.

Also by order of the concerned—
1 phaeton.

SALE OF PEARLS, &c,

On FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagor Mr. Munchoobhoy Pullockchund and on account and risk of the mortgagee Soolchund Cullianchund, Insolvent, consisting of 1 bunch of 21 lurs containing 250 pearls, 1 large pearl weighing about 17 chuvs, 3 bundles of pearls, weighing about 879 carats and 3 bundles of pearls weighing about 60 chuvs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 19, 1891.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S Steamer Blanche entered the Government Dock yesterday for repairs.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain R H Browne, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain W McAdam, cleared yesterday for Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mathewson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Marseilles, with a general cargo and Mrs. Phillpots and two children as cabin passengers.

THE MacIver Line s s Niagara, 1,978 tons, Captain J McConochie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glassgow via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Rowe, Miss G Rowe, Mrs Rives, Mr and Mrs Bennett and two children, and Mr Bellew. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sullamut	3691	Webber	A	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Sculptor	850	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
„ H. Bolckow	639	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
„ Nyanza	1421	Simons	D	Allana Munji & Co
„ Gutenfels	1790	Thormann	F	Glade & Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	
S.S. Cy of Dundee	2612	Haley	O	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Hindoo	139	Atkinson	Q	K Jeewandas

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema..........Nacoda..........Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Ganges	1490	Roberts	1	P & O S N Co
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Lombardy	1726	Cole	5	P & O S N Co
„ Kt. Commander	2732	Thomas	6	K Nixon & Co.
„ Orion	1833	Orlando	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Chupra	1432	Brown	10	B I S N Co
Barque Valiant	1582	Valiant	11	H A H Abdoola
S.S. Oriental	938	Forbes	16	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola.......597.....Tice..........B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Niagara (s)	McConochie	Glasgow, Aug 15.
	Bagdad (s)	Whitehead	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Pandora (s)	Mettel	Trieste, &c.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Chupra (s)	Browne	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Persia, Hutchinson, for Liverpool via Marseilles.
„ Nizam (s), Mathewson, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Sculptor, McAdam, for Jedda, &c.

The steamer Wardha began to load yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14.—Steamer Loch Etive and ship Rhine.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dundee s—100 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 20 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 60 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 65 cases whisky, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—3 packages padlocks, R A Hoosein; 100 boxes bar soap, The Bombay Co; 13 cases medicine, Rogers and Co.
Britannia s—2 packages padlocks, R A Hoosein
Persia s—23 packages soft soap, S A Essoofbhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—8 cases glass bottles, P Pestonjee.
Clydo s—1 cases stationery, K R Setna.
Rohilla s—8 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 93 packages, cheese, bacon and provisions, Phillips and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—3 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 20 cases medicine, Bhicca Cullianjee; 2 cases lamps, R Ditmar; 50 crates glass bottles, Phipson and Co; 20 bales tissue paper, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Siam s—3 boxes watches, Droz and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Rohilla s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—6 cases dyes, E Habiboola; 49 bales writing paper and 56 bales straw boards, S A S Dawood; 5 cases glassware, O Joosub; 650 boxes candles, D Khanbhoy.
Rannoch s—65 boxses window glass, W N Creswell and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—8 cases glassware, A Tyebally; 5 cases slate pencils, K Ebramjee.
Orion s—110 packages printing and writing papers, S A S Dawood; 12 cases glassware, A Rahimbhoy; 9 cases lamps, R Ditmar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—288 cwts wheat, C Macdonald and Co; 4,000 cwts jowari and 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts cake, Glade and Co.
Persia s—33 bales wool, C Soomar; 525 cwts linseed and 225 cwts wheat, N Nansee and Co; 31 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co.
Sullamut s—69 bales wool, Sir C Forbes and Co; 93 bales cotton waste, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 121 cwts amba-turmeric, C Chatterbhoy; 2,000 cwts wheat, N Khairaz and Co; 78 cwts bone-meal, Croft Wells and Co; 46 bales wool, M H Cozarani; 55 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—1 box silver coins (Rs. 11,000), the New Oriental Bank Corporation; 8 cwts ivory, Hasambhoy Datoo.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ganges s—6,072 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 922½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—300 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjiwandas; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed T Ludha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—525 cwts raisins, Yue Lun Ching; 25 tons old iron, G H Moloobhoi.
Orion s—100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—25 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Tripp, Capt, Beng, the King's (Lpool Regt), proceeding to Aden, from Dinapore.
Twemlow, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Moore, Capt, Bo, the Connaught Rangers, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Bickford, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 18.

McNeil, Col, Ms Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Molesworth, Lieut-Col, Beng, R A, on transfer, to England.
Dunsterville, Lieut, Beng, 20th P I, on leave, to Paris.
Jervis, Surgn-Maj, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Twemlow, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Compton, Lieut, Ms, A-D-C to H E the Governor, on leave, to England.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

29-91—Chalk, W and S—for pauper—Mamik Moroba vs Moroba Vithoba and others.
59-91—In person—Limbabai vs Shewjee Dhurmajee.
61-91—In person—Magonlall Tookaram vs Anusuyabai.

For Consent Decree.

367-90—Nanu and H—Trimbuck Ramchunder Telang vs Runchordas Motteeram and others—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

240-87—J C Cama—Hurrilall Jumnadas vs Mooljee Giga and others—W and G—P, R and K, and M, E and H. Part heard.
32-91—Little, S, F and N—Goculdass Madhowjee vs Dossa Keerpal and others—Roughton and B. (Not to be called till on Monday.)
672-90—In person (a pauper)—Sallay Mahomed bin Khan Mahomed vs Rahimabai and others—In person and J C Cama.
696-90—M H Khan for pauper—Mahadew Purushram Manker vs Gunput Crushnarao—In person.
515-90—M N Suklatwalla—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—In person.
63-91—R Skipsey—Jao Antone vs Mungul Rugoo and another—Payne G and S.
415-90—J C Cama—(for pauper)—Nandoobai vs Nursee Hajee—Junardhan A and M, D and J. (Not to be called).
61-91—Payne, G and S—Canjee Purbut and others vs Keserbai—Bhaishunker and K.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th September, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	3	55 a.m.	4	48
Teheran	18	11	12 p.m.	2	15
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 18th September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	52	..	6
„ Kurrachee	..	10	..	1
„ Madras	..	33	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 17th September, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·763
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW, W, SW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	246
Fall of Rain	0·32
Total fall during month	14·31
„ year	67·97
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th September	0·16

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris, respectively, at 95 for Consols, and 106⅞ for Rentes. Bar Silver was 1-16d. per oz. dearer in London; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination, at £76 9-16 for Fours, and £75⅝ for 4½ per cents.; and in New York the metal was ⅛ cent. higher at 97⅛, with Exchange on London down half a cent. at 4·83½ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4½d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £10,000 in Silver to Bombay, and a like quantity of the same metal to Calcutta, and the large amount of £520,000 in Gold to Bombay.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England, issued yesterday in London, make the Bank's Reserve 47 per cent. of the Liabilites, this showing an increase in the former of one per cent since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent.; but the market rates of discount were ¼ per cent. higher on short London Bills, and ⅛ upon six months' sight, Indian Bank Paper at 2¼ and 3½ per cent., respectively.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged. Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, the total day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was 1-16d. lower at 4 13-16d., and American Arrivals were down to the same extent in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-16d., for September deliveries and 4 57-64d. for January-February. Surats closed steady, and unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8¼ cents.; but Futures for December were 8 points lower, at 8·65 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop, so far, compare as follows with those of the two preceeding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Thursday's Receipts	26,000	27,000	22,000
Five days' do.	134,000	136,000	114,000
Since 1st Sept.	265,000	335,000	258,000

Cotton has been firm here to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but not more than a moderate business has transpired. Exporters have taken 300 bales of Westerns at Rs. 162; and 200 Bengals, at Rs. 152; and the Mills have purchased 1,900 bales, consisting of 800 Julgaum, at Rs. 158¾-69; 500 Bhagulcote, at Rs. 164½; 400 Akote, at Rs. 161; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 183; and Naggur, at Rs. 160½ per candy.

WHEAT has been steady, but only a small business has been passing to-day, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been quiet, with buisness for export on a small scale. *Linseed* has declined half an anna per cent., to Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cent; but other kinds are unaltered in price.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	471	bales.
Wheat	11,362	cwts.
Linseed	3,798	„
Rapeseed	1,308	„
Castor seed	1,618	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done by the Eden Hall (s) for September-October shipment to Liverpool for a few hundred tons of Wheat, at 21s. per ton; and for Dunkirk and Antwerp, at 21s. 9d. to 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE reopened this morning after the holidays at a decline of 1-16d. from Monday's closing rates. Demand having been quoted at 1s. 5 1-15d., at three months' sight, credits at 1s. 5½d., and a little business was done at these rates; but Calcutta coming steady, one advanced 1-32d. and remained steady to the close, 1s. 5 1-16 for Telegraphic, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for Demand having been available for the coming mail. A moderate amount of Merchant's Bills were placed, chiefly for September-October delivery. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 5 9-32d.	„
Francs	do.	1·82½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, with little or no change in rates for Fours from those which ruled immediately before the holidays. There have been buyers for Money at 107⅛, while, for the less accounts, 107¼ for this month's settlement, and 107½ for the end of October account, were the closing quotations; 106½ is the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not shown much animation since the resumption of business; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in Connaught, Empress, Howard, and Bullough, Imperial, and James Greaves. New Berar Press shares have advanced Rs. 5. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½, to Rs. 955 per share.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 20TH SEPT. 1891.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 162, 321 and 291.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 132 and 136.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Stainer.
Anthem—"O Lord how manifold are Thy works."—No. 61.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 282, 176 and 298.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Processional Hymn 432.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 433, 420 and 439.—Recessional 441.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)

9 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. T. G. Charter.
10-15 a.m.—Mr. C. Pemberton.—Marathi.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalm 100, tune 30.
Hymn 174. 176 and 291. 1st tune.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 7, 281 and 255.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 275, 176 and 432.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 272, 355, and 215.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 172, 163 and 228.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Benson.
10 a.m.—Catechism Service (Choral); by Rev. Father Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Benson.
Daily 6-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Choral.)—Evensong.
Alms for general expenses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 763, 251 and 259.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 106, 113 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 115, 112 and 372.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer Knight Companion, in the Victoria Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr E O Walker, C I E, Poona
Mr W P Mason, England
* Capt H Hamilton, do
Mr W M Simpson, do
Mr and Mrs A Edwards, do
Mrs J Nunnerley, do
Mr W F Hamilton, do
Mr C R Brendon
* Dr. J Pollen, C S, Poona
Dr E L Maunsell, Ahmednagar
* Lieut L Mathias, Ahmedabad
*Lieut A J Ralph, Belgaum
Major and Mrs A Phillpotts, R A, Poona
Mr and Mrs C Greatheed, Alibag

Mrs M Barnhart, Poona
Mr H Corfield, Bombay
Mr M Strahl, do
Mr R Nicholson, do
Mr Gaya Purshad, do
Mr B W Thompson, do
Mr G W Terry, do
Major and Mrs A Pearson, Bombay
Mr F F Pickard, I M, Bombay
Mr and Mrs F Lamb, I M, Bombay
Mr J M Anderson, Bombay
Lieut A H Cummins, do
Mr J M Heyn, do
Mr J C Kiddle, do
Mr J J Gazdur, B L, do

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 17.

10 p.m.	78·4

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	77·9
4 p.m.	81·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—September 13, at Simla, the wife of Mr R Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, of a son.
LARYMORE—September 11, at Godapeasab, Midnapore, the wife of W H Larymore, of a daughter.
STONEHEWER—September 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of E H Stonehewer, Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARLOW—HARRIS—September 12, at All Saints', Simla, by the Ven'ble W H Tribe, M A, Archdeacon of Lahore, Major J A Barlow, 2nd Battalion, the Manchester Regiment, to Hilda Emmeline, fourth daughter of Colonel Philip Harris, C B, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.
BICKNELL—GREY—August 15, at Folkestone, Captain M B Bicknell, R A, to Nina, daughter of Colonel H Grey, B S C.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.

WHEN the Government of India resolved a few years ago to give an official character to anthropological enquiry in this country they must have done so in the full knowledge that a good deal had yet to be done before even the science of statistics in India would attain perfection. For many years we have been endeavouring to get a fairly accurate return of the birth-rate, and up to the present the most that has been achieved has been to get a proximate return, even in the Presidency cities, of the annual increase in the population. This notwithstanding, and while a reliable economic and industrial survey has yet to be made, the Supreme Government did not think it premature, ten years ago, to lay down the outlines on which an ethnographic survey should be carried out in the various Provinces of India. Nothing has been heard of what has been done in this direction outside of Bengal. But a good deal has been heard of what has been done in that Province since Mr. Herbert Risley began the survey in 1884. His work has been completed; the results are embodied in two big volumes, and Sir William Hunter has reviewed them in his fortnightly article in the *Times* on Indian affairs. The enterprise has cost money, but it is such a refreshing thing to see the Government of India recognizing that States do not live by bread alone—and gunpowder—that no questions need be asked upon that point. We take it that the dominant purpose in the enquiry was to ascertain who and what the people are over whom the Government of India exercise rule. On such an investigation any one of the greater Governments in Europe—even the poorer ones—would cheerfully have spent a sovereign where an Indian Government would think twice before spending a rupee. For here, in comparison with say France or Germany, the scientific departments are starved, and much of their best work is inadequately presented to the world for want of adequate outlay. Governments, which are analogous to Corporations in so far as collectively they are without artistic perceptions and intellectual sympathies, necessarily look at inquiries of this kind from the point of view of administrative utility, and it is perhaps difficult at first sight to see who is to be the better for Mr. Risley's careful measurement of six thousand heads, including noses and facial angles. But anthropometry has higher uses than those to which it has been put by the Paris police. If Sir William Hunter's interpretation is correct the six thousand noses which Mr. Risley and his coadjutors have measured are so many ethnographic indices, telling in the aggregate some very plain stories in Indian ethnography, and clearing up much that was disputed in regard to the origin and structure of Indian society. Practically the value of inquiries of this sort, when they are intelligently carried out, is far from inconsiderable. Mr. Risley, who certainly does not underestimate the practical utility of his mission, boldly affirms that it will be a help to good government, and almost an administrative necessity in Bengal, where scarcely anything is known by the rulers regarding the system upon which the whole native population regulates its domestic and social relations. If this is so, the British administration stand, in regard to these matters, in much the same position as they at first did in regard to the land system of the various Provinces outside Bengal. In Bengal, as Mr. Baden Powell showed lately, the early Revenue Officers saw the Zamindars, but no village community, and in Upper India and in Madras they thought at first that the structure of agrarian society was the same as in Bengal.

And now, we are told, it is just as important to understand the social and domestic relations of the people—though perhaps these are only remotely to be elucidated by the use of Mr. Risley's anthropometric instruments—as the facts and relations which a revenue survey will bring to light. The relations of the castes to the land and to trade, their social status, their internal organization, their rules as to marriage and divorce, the distribution of the various castes upon the land, are facts which, so far as they are well or imperfectly understood, may determine for good or for evil the acts of the administration and the legislature. In Madras at this time the local authorities are checked in the application of relief measures by the reluctance of certain castes to enter the relief kitchens, and we suppose that this is a fact which Mr. Risley would include in reasons justificatory of an ethnographic survey, since he mentions the case of a caste in Bengal who have suffered social degradation through having eaten in the relief kitchens in the famine of 1866. The plea is intelligible enough, though we cannot see how a district officer, who knows his duty and knows the people of his district, would need to wait for the results of an ethnographic survey to learn what castes could take food at a public kitchen without defilement, and what could not. To district officers of the type of the late Mr. J. M. Campbell, or of Mr. Sinclair—and there are many such in every Presidency—the facts which Mr. Risley would look to such a survey to collect must be familiar. They are gathered in during their daily experience. Sir William Hunter finds a powerful illustration of the value of an ethnographic survey as bearing upon marriage customs in the fact that the Government of India applied to Mr. Risley for information during the agitation which attended the discussion of the Age of Consent Bill. The information was, no doubt, valuable, but here again the ordinary district officer, if he was up to his work, and went about it with his eyes open, ought to have been able to tell the Government all that they needed to know regarding the customs of the people in his district. Thus, then, the practical administrative value of much of the information derived from the survey may be rather more remote than Sir William Hunter seems disposed to admit; and it is possible that the work will chiefly claim notice in its strictly scientific aspects. The anthropological societies in Europe will, of course, welcome with lively satisfaction the mass of cranial measurements which have been contributed by the survey from a population of a hundred and fifty millions, inhabiting territory stretching from the Bay of Bengal to the Afghan frontier. Three native gentlemen were Mr. Risley's principal co-adjutors, and working under them were a hundred and ninety others, who carried on direct and searching inquiry in every district of Bengal. The lists of questions were, *mutatis mutandis*, similar to those employed by the Anthropological Institute in England, and side by side with this inquisition a series of anthropometric measurements of the representatives of the leading races and tribes in Bengal were carried out. Mr. Risley's definition of the purposes of these measurements in the present inquiry must be quoted. Anthropometry, he says, is "the science which seeks, by measuring certain leading physical characters, such as the stature and the proportions of the head, features and limbs, to ascertain and classify the chief types of mankind; and eventually, by analysing their points of agreement and difference, to work back to the probable origin of the various race-stocks thus disclosed."

Mr. Risley has been singularly daring in the inductions to which the data thus obtained have led him. The measurements of six thousand noses, it may broadly be said, are the material out of which he constructs a theory explanatory of the racial development of the Indian peoples They point to the existence of two distinct types of man in India. The one can best be indicated in the representative Brahmin, with high facial angle, the long and narrow, or "dolichocephalic" head. He has a straight fine nose, a symmetrical face, a complexion markedly fairer than that of the races around him. Add to this that he is relatively tall in stature, and the portrait of the typical Aryan is complete. In the other type the head is still inclined to be dolichocephalic, but in every other respect the characteristics are widely different. The facial angle is comparatively low, the face is wide and flabby, the lips are thick, and, above all, the nose is thick and broad. The complexion is darker, and the figure squat and sturdy. Here we have the Dravidian. The inquiry has given the nose an almost unsuspected importance in the differentiating features. While the Dravidian has on the average nasal proportions which are represented in the figures 94·5, the Aryan Brahmans and Kayasths of Bengal give a nasal average represented by the figures 70·4, which is only one point in excess of the figures attributed by a French anthropologist to the average Parisian. "Count of heads" which is to be the universal criterion in politics, is therefore to have its analogue in ethnographic enquiry in measurement of noses, and the inhabitants of India are to be classified according as the average man has a coarse nose or a fine one. And the distinction applies to castes no less than to races. Castes placed in the order of their "nasal index," Mr. Risley assures us, will be found in substantial correspondence with their actual order of precedence in Indian society. It is difficult to follow the argument in all its ramifications, but it is curious—we cannot say it is particularly instructive—to find that the average nose dimensions of particular castes stand in correlation with the marriage grouping. Whether all this may be made to throw any important light upon Indian history would be doubted if so competent an authority as Sir William Hunter had not somewhat eagerly accepted it. Sir William Hunter's theory of the racial development of the Indian peoples as worked out in the *Imperial Gazetteer*, certainly finds confirmation in researches which establish so emphatically the cranial and physical superiority of the Aryans over the aboriginal races whom they supplanted. Mr. Risley's work correspondingly discredits the theory that caste is a question not of race but of culture. Its broader distinctions are founded upon physical advantages which have important intellectual correlatives, and though large masses of people of the Dravidian stock have gradually, by the upward movement which is constantly going on in Hindu society, been drawn into castes relatively of repute, still the great line of division marks off the "Once Born" from the "Twice Born," and it is a mark too deeply indented for centuries to have obliterated it.

A FEW months since attention was temporarily attracted to the danger of fire in some of the more inflammable and flimsy theatres in Bombay by the fact that the near neighbourhood of one of them to the New Municipal buildings in course of erection had rendered the insurance of the latter a question of urgency and of heavier premium. But people soon forgot all about the risk involved to life and property by the absence of the safe-guards which frightful and very recent experience in other cities had shown to be absolutely essential to render such places of public resort less dangerous to those who frequent them than, say, a well-managed powder magazine. Captain Shaw, the retiring Chief of the London Fire Brigade, has contributed to the *New Review* a very suggestive paper on the accumulation of facts pointing to the necessity for enforcing regulations which will save theatres from destruction by fire, and those frequenting them from the double danger of perishing in the flames if they take hold of the building, or of being crushed to death in the panic created by even a false alarm of fire. Last year began ominously with three theatre fires on its first day, one at Zurich being totally destroyed, one in the Rhondda Valley nearly destroyed, and the third—the Theatre Francais in Paris—suffering from a fire on the stage during the performance. In the year thirteen theatres were destroyed, and fifteen damaged by fire. No spectators were killed, only seven injured; several firemen were killed and injured, but as Captain Shaw grimly says, firemen's lives are never thought of in such cases. The year's record on the whole compared favourably with that of the four preceding years, which witnessed the destruction of fifty-five theatres, and the partial damage of twenty-three, seventy-eight in all, with a ghastly butcher's bill of four hundred and ninety-people killed and two hundred and six injured. The experience of 1890 would have been as calamitous had the fires broken out just when the audiences were in the theatres, when the buildings took fire; had it been otherwise, the opinion of Captain Shaw is that very few of the spectators would have escaped with their lives. Seeing that seven hundred persons perished in the Ring Theatre in Vienna, and one hundred and fifty in the Opera House at Nice, the inference is not unwarranted that the absence of casualties in the thirty fires which took place in theatres last year were due to the absence at the time of the audiences. The horror created by the holocausts in Vienna and at Nice, in the year 1881, stirred up the Governments in most countries to make provision to guard against the recurrence of such fatalities. The proposals made in 1876 by Captain Shaw in his book *Fires in Theatres*, which had been disregarded before, were in many countries embodied in law. But it is one thing to pass a law, and quite another to enforce it. The writer complains that in England, on the Continent, and in America the efforts made to improve matters have been purely local, very spasmodic, and but little has been done, except in Madrid, and last year in Boston to proceed on system to enforce sound principles. Vested interests are strong, and it is no one's business to see that subordinates do their duty. The gallant Captain tells a story as "probably untrue" of the manager of a Theatre, who, in explanation of his not having carried out the important structural alterations he had been ordered to make, said "I saw no reason to put up walls costing £150 when I could get off doing so by giving £5 to the official who ordered them." In Spain the Government took the bull by the horns; the necessary measures were prescribed and ordered to be carried out in the capital within six months, and enacted that the same should be done in every city. The work was done, and is quite satisfactory to the firemen, but at heavy cost to the lessees of the theatres, many of whom held on short leases. In Boston last year a law was passed providing the most stringent regulations which, if enforced, will make fire and panic alike impossible in theatres in that city. In effect the system of separate compartments adopted with so much success to save ships from sinking is to be applied to theatres in Boston. The walls, internal and external, are to be fireproof, and stage decorations covered, and where possible, saturated with non-combustible material. Every gallery and division of the house must have two exits leading to an open space on which there is standing-room for all the occupants of that part; no steps between landings shall have more than fifteen or less than three steps. The auditorium is shut off from the stage by a substantial wall, reaching above the roof; the opening therein is to be protected by an incombustible curtain which must be drawn up immediately before and lowered immediately after every performance. Water is to be laid on at full pressure with mains and hydrants, and all the usual appliances on each landing. To these precautions against fire is added due provision for ventilation, so scandalously deficient in the generality of theatres, for every occupant and for every light, save electric lamps, fifty cubic feet of air per minute being the proportion insisted on. There is nothing more to be desired but that these regulations should be rigidly enforced; but there is the rub. In Bombay the public would be satisfied with much less; they are, it may be at once admitted, content with the state of things now in existence, having had no experience of anything better. Until some catastrophe occurs which will create wild panic there will be no popular demand for improvement. But it is not the less incumbent on the local authorities to see to it that the more dangerous deficiencies in the present arrangements shall be supplied. Theatres of timber and canvas may any evening flare up with effects as appalling as those produced by the ignition of the booths of the Madras Fair. What Captain Shaw says of the European theatres destroyed by fire last year, that if the audiences were in them when they caught fire probably few would have escaped alive, would be eminently applicable to the inflammable theatres of Bombay, crowded by natives in equally inflammable cotton garments.

MAX NORDAU'S observations in the *Asiatic Quarterly* on the Degeneration of Europeans in Africa does not seem to have had any reference to Lord Randolph Churchill, either direct or indirect. Nor does the statement that Europeans not only fail to advance the civilisation which they brought, but soon have nothing left except a debased language and a self-conceit of caste, none of the distinctive physical or intellectual features of which have been retained. Yet there is a danger that Lord Randolph Churchill's enemies may contend that his recent utterances and general demeanour would not justify his exemption from this sweeping indictment. On his voyage out to the Cape this perky person succeeded in making himself obnoxious to the whole of his fellow-passengers, and was burnt in effigy after landing. This is a distinction which, to an ordinary mind, is decidedly objectionable. His epigrammatic observations as to the origin of woman were smart, but not greatly calculated to increase his popularity at home, and when election time comes round Lord Randolph would probably have heard more of this when soliciting the suffrages of "the free and independent." His opponents' memories are retentive, their power of embellishment appreciable, and this would have been enough one would think. But my lord has been interviewed by the *Johannesburg Star* and, in course of conversation, he expressed his opinion on his Parliamentary colleagues in terms which will, at least, surprise them. Lord Salisbury, who placed Lord Randolph in office, he describes as "a recluse whose knowledge of the British elector is about on a par with nine of the electors on the planet Saturn." Speaking of Mr. Gladstone—Saint Gladstone as Lord Randolph calls him—he thought the octogenarian statesman liked him because he gave him "opportunities for pyrotechnic display." But, added the erstwhile Secretary of State for India, not calculating the inference others might draw from this remark, "he is somewhat deaf now." Mr. Labouchere, the freelance of the Commons, is the only man Lord Randolph—who remembers that *Truth* is Labby's—speaks of with any measure of respect. Mr. Chamberlain "made a hideous mistake" in leaving his party. He, Lord Randolph, had been asked to leave his party. "My party have often implored me to leave, them" he said, "but I have always said, oh dear no; you are my party, and it is my duty to remain with you, and see if I cannot make you perceive the error of your ways. I have not the slightest intention of allowing you, the misguided leaders of my party, to shake me off. The true-blue division, of course, are greatly disgusted at my attitude, but I fancy they will consider the expediency of coming round to me long before I deem it right and wise to go round to them." Modesty and merit ever go hand in hand, and Lord Randolph Churchill's humility is indeed great. Some of his remarkable criticisms may perhaps not be without a substratum of truth, but they are things which would better have been left unsaid. At the time Lord Randolph Churchill constituted himself the "leader of the Fourth Party" his foibles were merely laughed at by his enemies, and regarded as the eccentricities of genius by his friends. He was comparatively a stripling then; now he is advancing in years. His late photograph shows him with expansive hirsute appendages, but this merely tends to strengthen the dictum that a man is not wise according to the length of his beard. If all Lord Randolph Churchill is reported to have said is literally true, his friends in future are not likely to see him any more distinctly than his "arch-enemy" now hears him. But from Paddington to Johannesburg is a far cry, and Lord Randolph may deny the correctness of the reported observations, or even that he was interviewed at all.

WE hear that Dr. Theodore Cooke, of the Educational Department, has been accorded a further extension of one year.

A MEETING of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cawasjee Jehanghier Hall last evening, when the principal subject for discussion was the consideration of the regulations regarding the Matriculation Examination, complaints having been received through Government from the principals of several colleges and from educational inspectors and head masters of high schools. The complaints stated (1) that the present Matriculation Examination was an insufficient test of a candidate's fitness to prosecute his studies at a college; and (2) that the school discipline of high schools had suffered through the abolition of the rule under which a candidate was formerly required to submit (*a*) a certificate from the head master of a public school in preference to one from a private teacher, if he were receiving instruction both at a public school and by private tuition; and (*b*) a supplementary certificate of attendance when the attendance certificate was for less than eight months. Principal R. G. Oxenham moved a long resolution embodying a number of changes in the application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination as had been recommended by the Syndicate, and substituting four papers including three languages (two being in English) in the languages section, instead of two papers as formerly. Dr. Peterson moved an adjournment of the discussion on this proposal till the 4th December, one of his grounds for moving the amendment being that he did not consider the Senate was prepared to discuss such a very important matter now. Besides there was no need for hurry. It was unnecessary now to settle the matter, and there would be plenty of time at the beginning of the next session. A long debate ensued in which many reasons were given for an adjournment of the discussion, even Mr. Justice Telang, who thought they might easily settle the matter then, saying he had no objection to an adjournment. The amendment, on being put to the meeting, was carried, and the Senate adjourned. The discussion, which was a very interesting one, was then adjourned.

No more fresh cases of cholera were reported on board the warships in the harbour yesterday. All the patients on board the hospital ship are progressing favourably, and the two men, who were seriously ill, are now out of danger.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of Ramjee Honajee, on a charge of murdering his wife Saraswuttee by cutting her throat with a knife on the 16th July last, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the Special Jury. The jury, without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty; and the prisoner was sentenced to death, his lordship remarking that the circumstances of the case were such that he did not feel justified in passing a lesser sentence.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Marine Steamer Clive (Captain B. P. Creagh) will sail to-day for Bushire *via* Karachi, with the following details for Karachi:—Surgeon Younger, I. M. S., 3 warrant officers, 14 men, 22 followers, and 17 mules; and Surgeon Hojel, I. M. S., for Bushire.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie (Captain C. M. R. Hooper) will sail to-day for Aden, with the following officers and details:—Captain Tyrwhitt, R.A., Lieutenant Bell, R. A., Captain Tripp, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, 4 children, and 11 men; 2 native officers, 28 natives, rank and file, 2 hospital assistants, 36 followers, 6 women, 7 children, and 2 mules.

ALL the small arms and ammunition belonging to the Kashmir State, which have hitherto been scattered here and there, have been gathered together in one arsenal in the Hari Parbat fort.

THE death-rate in Madras during the week ending the 11th instant was 130·1 per mille per annum against 42·3, the mean of the ten previous years. A note appended to the Municipal report states that, calculated on the Census of 1891, the death-rate is 116·8.

A GOANESE paper writes:—There is a probability of the working of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company being made over to the Southern Maratha Railway Company from 1st January 1892. The arrangement will be economical and advantageous to the both Companies, and a saving of half a lakh of rupees will be made by dispensing with the services of the Inspecting Staff on behalf of the Portuguese Government.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

A FRENCH NOTE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has handed the Chinese Charge D'Affairs, in Paris, a note insisting on the necessity of the Chinese Government upholding the security of the lives and property of French subjects in China.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS' LIQUIDATION.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of England yesterday, Mr. William Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank, stated that it was unlikely the guarantors to the fund for liquidating the business of Messrs. Baring Brothers would be losers.

THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The floods in Southern Spain have destroyed the raisin, rice, grain and orange crops.

A subscription in aid of the sufferers has been opened in London.

GRAND REVIEW OF FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, Sept. 18.

A grand review of 130,000 troops was held yesterday by Resident Carnot. The spectacle was most impressive affording evidence that the army has been wonderfully trained.

CAVALRY CAMP-OF-EXERCISE AT ALIGARH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

Major Gordon, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been sent to Aligarh to examine the ground for the manœuvres of the Cavalry Camp-of-Exercise in November and December.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE AT DHA LAN.

A Camp-of-Exercise for the Punjab States Imperial Service Troops will be held at Dhatlan near Patiala.

SUICIDE BY TWO LUSHAI CHIEFS.

Lienponga and Khalkan, two of the Lushai chiefs, imprisoned at Hazaribagh, committed suicide by strangling themselves with a rope a few days back. Thangala, the surviving chief, is said to be inconsolable. The officials are at a loss how the rope was procured, as great precautions were taken to guard these prisoners who were concerned in the murder of Lieutenant Stewart.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

Captain Younghusband has started for the Fagdumbash Pamir, north of the Kilick Pass. The Russian explorers have retired from the Alichur Pamir to Allai.

THE RAMSAY HOSPITAL.

Sir Auckland Colvin will perform the opening ceremony of the Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal in October, as it is expected then to be in a sufficiently forward state. To complete this hospital and furnish it, half a lakh is yet required, and the Committee are making fresh appeals for assistance to the public.

ROYAL ARTILLERY BALL AT KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

To-night the officers of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Kirkee, gave their annual ball at their Messhouse, Kirkee, and as in former years the event was an unqualified success. The mess for this occasion had been transformed by the deft hands of the ladies into a charming ballroom profusely decorated with trophies and bayonets, officers accoutrements, &c., and the *tout ensemble* was both effective and picturesque. The floor of the ballroom was laid with canvas, and everything possible was done to ensure the success of the dance. A large number of cosey bowers were provided where the tired dancers sat out and recuperated their waning energies. The guests numbered about 300, and amongst them were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris and staff, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Supper was taken at midnight, the Racquet Court being requisitioned for the purpose.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Public Works Department.—Mr. French, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, is attached to the Secretariat of the Government of India; Mr. Bell, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Mari-Attock Extension Railway, Mr. Addis officiating during Mr. Bell's absence.

The services of the following five Assistant Engineers have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:—Lieutenants Boileau, Lathbury, Austin, Thuillier and Carmichael, Royal Engineers.

Finance Department.—Colonel Riddell, Bombay Mint, is granted one month and fifteen days' privilege leave; Colonel Baird officiating at Bombay and Major Scott in Calcutta.

The services of Mr. Atkins, Officiating Postmaster-General, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government; Mr. Hutton officiates at Bombay and Mr. Walker at Calcutta.

Mr. Liddulph, Deputy Comptroller-General, is granted two months' privilege leave, Mr. Ray officiating for him.

Foreign Department.—Surgeon Henderson is appointed in medical charge of the Bundelkhand Agency; Surgeon-Major Faulkner, Uiwar, is granted one month's leave; Surgeon Heath officiates in medical charge Western Malwa Agency.

The *Sanad* given to Chura Chand is published for general information. The general tenor is that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to select you Chura Chand to be the Chief of the Manipur State and has granted you the title of Raja of Manipur, and a salute of eleven guns for the chiefship; the salute will be hereditary in your family descending by primogeniture in a direct line. An annual tribute, the amount to be subsequently determined, will be paid to the British Government. The permanence of the grant conveyed by this *Sanad* will depend on your fulfilment of all the orders given by the British Government with regard to the administration and control of the hill tribes, the composition of armed forces, &c.

Military Department.—Major Dobie is appointed Ordnance Officer, 1st class; Captain Turner, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class; and Lieutenant Cookson, Ordnance Officer, 4th class. Lieutenant Powney, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lord Frankfort. Colonel Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to command the force retained in the Samana Range.

The following officers are granted leave:—Surgeon Lane, one year; Major Wilson, 12th Bengal Cavalry, one year; Captain Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers, one year; Captain Loch, 1st Bengal Infantry, one year; Lieutenant Leveson Gower, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, one year.

Colonel Dekantzow, succeeds to Colonel's allowances.

Mr. Rustomjee Dorabjee, Engineer, Indian Marine, is placed on the retired list.

Home Department.—Mr. MacMinn is permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Medical Department.—Promoted to Brigade Surgeons—Surgeons-Major Keigan and Mackenzie.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—12th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Ransom, Wing Officer, R.E., to be Adjutant, with effect from the 15th January. 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion—Captain Gray, Wing Officer, 30th Bombay Infantry, 3rd Beluch Battalion, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Evans transferred. 30th Bombay Infantry, 3rd Beluch Battalion—Major Simpson, Second-in-Commad to officiate as Commandant, and Captain Sievwright, Wing Commander, R.E., to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Colonel Nicholson transferred. Captain Evan, Wing Commander, 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Sievwright promoted.

With reference to Army Order No. 407, Lieutenant Knatchbull is confirmed in his appointment as Adjutant of the 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sheppard, Assistant-Judge Advocate-General, 7th Circle, will, on being relieved by Colonel Prideaux, proceed to Allahabad for duty.

With reference to Army Order of the 16th January, 2nd Lieutenant Chatterton will rejoin the 19th Bombay Infantry.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, 2nd Lieutenant Eastwood, Gloucestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, which he has been posted to or transferred from the 18th Hussars. Second Lieutenant Eastwood will travel at the public expense.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, those now in India to proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season doing duty with the troops on the voyage:—18th Hussars—Lieutenant Davey in relief of Lieutenant W. H. Williamson, who resigned the service. Royal Lancaster Regiment, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant Dixon in relief of Lieutenant Paton completes his tour on the 18th December Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant Orr in relief of Lieutenant Walley Dod completed his tour on the 14th April. Yorkshire Light Infantry 2nd Battalion—Captain Burke in relief of Captain Griffith completes his tour on the 1st December. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion—Captain Gordon on leave in England in relief of Captain Pentland completes his tour on the 7th February.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani in the higher standard:—Lieutenants Cassels, Worcestershire Regiment; Dickson, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, and Chalmer, and 2nd Lieutenant Commins, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lower Standard.—Major Whitehill, Yorkshire Light Infantry; 2nd Lieutenant Chatterton, attached to 19th Bombay Infantry; 2nd Lieutenant Shewell, attached to 23rd Bombay Infantry; 2nd Rifle Regiment, and Surgeon Younger, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief:—Connaught Rangers, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Sarsfield, will remain in England in extension from 4th September to 4th December, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—1st Duke of Connaught's Own Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Talbott, S. C., to Bombay, from 1st October to 31st March 1892, to study the native language. Army Medical Staff, Surgeon-General Webb, Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces for one day from 11th July 1891 in extension of his privilege leave. Captain Oliver, Middlesex Regiment, is granted leave to proceed to England on the recommendation of the Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which may hereafter be granted to him by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief

POONA FOX-HOUND MEET.

The hounds met this morning at the fourth milestone in Sirur road when the weather favoured the hunting and a splendid day's sport was experienced. There was on the field about 30 persons, including Mrs. Newnham-Smith, Miss Swann, Miss Merewether, and General Hogg. A jack was found, which headed for Lohogaum road and the pack eventually got well together on the line, and there was a capital spin for about a mile and-a-half when there was a check, but the line was soon picked up again and the pack headed for Temple Hill. The jack was viewed about 100 yards from the foot of the hill, when he was rolled over. The brush was presented to Mrs. Newnham-Smith. A second fox was found which made for Lohogaum road, where it was headed back by some natives and unfortunately run into by the pack and a good run spoiled. This is the first day on which two kills have been made.

THE GOA ELECTION DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Sept. 18.

The judicial proceedings, regarding the disturbances which occurred on the occasion of the Municipal Elections at Margao last year, and on which the Judge at Margao, Figueredo, had issued warrants against Messrs. Loyola, Correia Alfonso, Alvares, and others, for *frustrated murder, sedition*, &c., and whose extradition from Bombay was demanded by General Vasco Guedes, have been annulled to-day by the full bench of the High Court of Goa.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Sept. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of 11th instant, arrived here at 1 p.m. to-day.

SUEZ, Sept. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, with the homeward mails of 4th instant, arrived here at 7 p.m. to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here from Karachi this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Sept. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Sept. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam (extra) from Bombay arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malwa with the China mails left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Sept. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore with the China mails left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76 9-16
4½ per cent.	75⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅞
Bar Silver	44 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £26,300,000, decrease £300,000; public deposits £4,600,000, decrease £700,000; other deposits £31,900,000, increase £200,000; other securities £27,600,000, decrease £500,000; notes and gold £17,300,000, unchanged The Bank's reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

A WET WEEK IN IRELAND.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.

"Weather permitting," the small red danger signal inaugurated by the Prince of Wales on his invitation cards for the Imperial garden party, has been adopted this season by most givers of al fresco entertainments. The little red flag held out ahead does not preclude one from attending these social functions—it merely intimates that you come at your own risk—without guarantee against drowning outside, or dulness within. But "weather permitting" is a formula almost unknown in Ireland, because Irish weather is proverbially unreliable,—or at least, so reliably bad that it is never worth consulting. Happily the hearts of Irish people are buoyant in spite of a deluge more or less. They recognise the quality of their climate, and they hold high festivals in spite of it. If they depended on the chance of "weather permitting" to run their races or hold their horse shows, they would have to put them off till that Sunday on which all good things fall due, and which, like the eve of St. Tib, comes neither before nor after 'Xmas.

⁂

Visitors to Dublin for the Horse Show week would do well to follow the native example in being prepared for the worst. Even if London is basking in the summer sunshine, and the soft white dust of a rainless fortnight lies thick on the trees and grass plots, leave behind your foulards, your chiffons and your zephyrs, relinquish your "flots de mer" parasol and equip yourself with a tweed suit and an umbrella. The wet west wind has done its best to make the Irish amphibious. In a few more years they will be reckoned as amphibii among the strongest evidences of Darwin's theory of natural selection.

⁂

Regardless of the very happy state of the weather on Saturday, the Members' Stand at Leopard's town was very well filled. There was Lady Sykes becomingly dressed in black, with a little jet bonnet on her fair hair, the Hon. Mrs. Forbes in grey relieved by a touch of scarlet velvet in her hat, and both Mrs. Brudnell Murphy and Mrs. Shapland Tandy in black and gold. Miss Maud Guinness also wore black with a large feather trimmed hat, Mrs. Rendall-Kendall was in blue, and the Hon. Mrs. Dewhurst in black and terra cotta. Tweed costumes with revers and vest of a contrasting colour were much worn, and looked in better harmony with the day than the more decorative arrangements of jet and tinsel. The bands of the King's Royal Rifles and the Staffordshire Regiment played at intervals during the afternoon, and the officers hospitably entertained large parties with lunch and afternoon tea. Monday, though hopelessly wet, brought almost as many people together, and those who had come in substantial garments walked cheerfully about the enclosure and paddock, while the fragilely-clad sat cowering under saturated umbrellas and macintoshes in their carriages, or hardly more sheltered from the stormy showers, in the Members' Stand. It needed the enlivening music and hot strong tea of the King's Royal Rifles and Staffordshire Regiment to keep up the hearts of most people towards the end of the day, and except the winners of stakes and cups most people felt that in such weather the game was hardly worth the candle.

⁂

If there had been a society journal published in the ark during the deluge the record would have been very much the same as ours this week—a report of rain, rain, rain. On Tuesday, the autumn show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held in Lord Iveagh's grounds at Earlsfort Terrace. But flowers above all need fine weather, so very few people ventured to visit them. But contrary to custom the show continued open for two days, and those who were disappointed on Tuesday, were able to avail themselves of their tickets a second time. The exhibits were, notwithstanding the cold uncertain spring and summer, quite up to, if not above, the usual standard, and the number of visitors on the second day, showed that the interest in flowers and fruit culture is decidedly on the increase.

⁂

On Tuesday at the Royal Society's grounds Ball's Bridge, in spite of wind and weather, all sorts and conditions of men and women mustered; and thanks to the admirably-arranged buildings, the well-kept walks, and the general orderliness, there was no discomfort from the very great contrariness of the climate. It was delightful to walk round among the beautiful silken-coated well-cared horses. There were little horses, medium horses, big horses, gigantic horses—as many sorts and conditions of horses as of men and women—the only difference being that whether of high or low degree the horses all were invariably well groomed, which one could hardly say of the men and women, whose costumes, varying from rich silk to linsey-wolsey—from broadcloth to rough homespun—were good indications of the social strata to which they belonged. There is a vaster difference between the thoroughbred girl in white cloth with gold brocaded revers, and white and gold trimmed felt hat, and her sister the farm hack in snuff brown serge with hat and trimmings of velveteen, than there is between horses of the same two classes. Carlyle would declare it to be mere question of clothes—but would his opinion carry conviction to the public mind?

⁂

On Tuesday while the Earl of Zetland was engaged at the Horse Show, her Excellency the Countess of Zetland opened the depot of the Irish Industrial Association at 14, Suffolk Street. Lady Aberdeen, who has always interested herself in the spread of Irish technical training and the encouragement of native manufactures, was among those present. The Countess of Aberdeen has been staying with Mrs. Brown, but leaves Ireland this week for America, Lord Aberdeen having arranged to join her at Queenstown.

⁂

In the gallery, a very interesting section, though not in the very least tending horse-wards, is that devoted to lace, embroidery and wood-carving. The needle point lace, mostly the work of pupils of the convent schools, is very beautiful; and in texture would compare favourably with the best specimens of Italian and other laces. The Convent of the Poor Clares, Kenmare, was adjudged the first prize for a very rich piece of needle point lace of handsome design. Another Convent School, Youghal, showed exquisitely fine needle point, but, possibly because the pattern was not equally artistic, it received no award. Other samples of work from Carrickmacross, Limerick, Kinsale, and New Ross Convents showed wonderful proficiency—the only fact to be regretted is that such a very beautiful handicraft should have so little appreciation to compensate for the extremely trying and tedious labour it gives. Pillow lace of the style known as Torchon, much used as trimming for ladies' underclothing, was exhibited by the Garryhill lace class, of Bagnalstown, and received a prize, Mrs. Ponsonby, of Garryhill, also taking a prize for a very richly embroidered bed spread or portiere, made of dark terra cotta linen with a pattern of various coloured flowers wrought in flaxen thread. Another portiere of a similar style, worked by Miss Ormsby, of Mallow, also took a prize. In the section devoted to ecclesiastical embroidery Mrs. Green, of West End, Mallow, exhibited a stole; but the prize was awarded in this department also to the Poor Clares, Kenmare. The wood-carving is on the whole disappointing, a great number of small tables, book-stands, and photographic frames, unoriginal in design and commonplace in character, being the chief exhibits. Wood-carving, that is not carried to much higher perfection than the cheap Swiss work which comes into the market, is not worth wasting time and money on. A certain sense of fitness also ought to restrain wood-carvers from exhibiting their skill in unsuitable places. To carve the top of a table on which something is expected to stand, or the inside of a tray which is intended for use, or the seat of a stool, making it rugged and uncomfortable, is a misuse of the art. A pretty idea is carried out by Miss Alice Strongo, of Armagh, in the shields carved with coats of arms, intended possibly to be inserted in oak chimney pieces, or according to fancy as centre-pieces to cabinets, or door panels. A drawing-room bellows, carved by Master Thomas O'Neill, of Limerick, is very decorative, and a panel, by Miss A. Darley, of the Aske Bray, is very good work also, and was adjudged a prize. Designs for lace and embroidery in great variety were also on view and showed great artistic taste. But the same regret must be felt at the small need there is for this class of work. If possible one would wish to see such skill, talent and untiring energy used on some other artistic handicraft, which would command a more general sale, meet the popular demand for necessaries, instead of the very limited demand for such luxuries as needle-point-lace and elaborate textile embroideries.

⁂

On Saturday, St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was restored through the munificence of the Guinness family, will be the scene of the wedding of Miss Maud Guinness and Captain Henry Austruther Kinloch. Miss Guinness, is the only child of Mr. Reginald Guinness, first cousin to Lord Ardelaun and Lord Iveagh, and brother to Lady Iveagh, who was also a Miss Guinness. The bridegroom is a Captain in the 60th Rifles and son of Sir Alexander Kinloch of Gelmerton, East Lothian, and is now in his thirty-sixth year. Miss Guinness is considered beautiful, she is very tall, with perfectly-marked brows and an exquisite complexion, and is supposed to bear a great resemblance to the Duchess of Portland. The bridegroom is one of the handsomest men in Dublin, and it is hard to say which is most to be congratulated. Miss Guinness' fortune of £20,000 is to be supplemented by the gift of £15,000 from Lady Iveagh. Lord Ardilaun's present will be diamonds, and the trousseau, which has been supplied by Dublin, London and Paris outfitters costs £1,000—a bridal altogether Disraelian in its lavish expenditure.

There has just been completed at the Institute Poeller, at Munich, a large microscope which is intended for the Chicago Exhibition. The microscope has an increasing power of 11,000 times.

NADIR SHAH IN INDIA.

"La Revue Britannique" contains a contribution that may be commended to the notice of Mr. G. W. Forrest, the Director of Records. I refer, says our London correspondent, to M. Paul de Gavardie's literal translation of a manuscript describing Nadir Shah's expedition, and the foundation of the Hyderabad State. Composed in the second half of last century the account is, we are told, written in Arabic characters of the Persian form, and in the Hindustani dialect of the Deccan. The author, whose name is concealed, was evidently, says M. de Gavardie, an educated man. His style is fine throughout, and is, on the whole, free from the exaggeration common to Oriental writers. While bearing testimony to the excellence of the account, the ex-Judge of Pondicherry warns his readers not to look for accuracy in dates or the mention of every detail. Like a true Frenchman he makes light of these trifles, and not without justification points out that much mischief has been done by unwise attempts to supply the deficiencies of native historians. "Both English and French historians have filled their accounts of war expeditions and political changes with contradictions, solely through their attempting to fill in the blanks in the narrative." M. de Gavardie believes that the narrative he introduces to the European public has never previously been printed or translated. He is confirmed in this opinion by M. Garcin de Tassy, the Hindustani scholar, who assisted the translator in the interpretation of certain passages in the text. The translation occupies between twenty and thirty pages of the review. As a specimen I quote the following pretty story:—

"Nadir Shah sent the following message to Mahomed Shah at Delhi: 'I have learnt that your wife Malika-Zamani, is very beautiful and worthy of all praise. In my country the women are also very beautiful, because the people are entirely of the Mogul race. They are very white and their figures very elegant; but I have heard say that Malika-Zamani is still more beautiful. I have a great desire to see her. Send her to me at once.'"

After hearing these words Mahomed Shah retired to the inner seclusion of his apartments. His heart was heavy. He sat down.

Malika-Zamani approached, and seeing his anxious looks said to herself: "On entering his apartment he always speaks to me with joy. Why, now, is he sad and cast down?" "Jehn-panah" (protector of the world) she asked, addressing him, "Why are you so afflicted? Why do you remain without pronouncing a single word? I have never seen you like this before; tell me the cause of your trouble."

Mahomed Shah replied: "I will explain the reason of my sadness. Nadir Shah has by means of a messenger said to me: 'Your wife, Malika-Zamani, is very beautiful. I have a great desire to see her. Send her to me without delay.'"

At these words the Princess supplicated the King. "Give me an order at once, and I will go."

Mahomed Shah thereupon said: "If Nadir Shah forms some bad thought in his heart, and takes your hand, what will you do?

[The translator observes in a foot-note that it would be difficult to express a similar idea with more delicacy.]

Malika-Zamani answered: "I will pierce him with an arrow, and in the same instant he will die. In all the world there does not exist an archer more skilful than myself. Send me to him, that is the best course to adopt."

Mahomed Shah went to his prayers and ordered the preparation of a proper *cortege*. Malika-Zamani having clothed herself in superb garments with many jewels, and other ornaments, took her bow and arrow, and departed in her *dooly*.

When she reached the residence of Nadir Shah, a servitor announced to the Prince that she had arrived with her suite. On receipt of this news, Nadir Shah, full of joy, penetrated into the place where she was. On seeing him Malika-Zamani advanced five steps to receive the Prince, and when she was before him, addressed him in the Persian language.

Nadir-Shah, astonished, said: "What is that apparatus? You have a bow and arrows?" She replied: "My bow and my arrows are always with me. I am fond of the chase and nobody directs an arrow like I do. That is why I carry a bow." Nadir-Shah smilingly said "give me your bow and arrows that I may examine them." "The soldier," she replied, "never gives up his weapons to another man. It is not the custom." The Shah thought: "This is a courageous woman."

Nadir-Shah and Malika-Zamani remained seated together one day and one night, conversing upon numerous subjects.

Nadir wishing to test the intelligence of the Princess asked: "Will you play a game of chess with me?"

"Willingly," was the reply. Malika-Zamani was victorious, and the king, chagrined, said: "It is better to play at cards. Take away the chess," and he called for cards. At this fresh game the Princess gained five times in an instant. Nadir-Shah, vanquished, was filled with admiration, and ordered the cards to be removed. He resumed his conversation with Malika-Zamani. She responded admirably to all the questions addressed to her, and he saw no means of adding anything to her answers, for she was exceedingly well-educated, and very clever.

Nadir Shah overcome with admiration said to her: "The author of mankind made you a woman; if he had made you a man your wisdom and wonderful science would have established you as the king of the world. Your intelligence is unequalled in all the earth. I have travelled in many countries, but I never saw woman so wise." He added after a slight pause; "I had a great desire to judge you personally. Now that I have appreciated your merit and beauty, I am filled with joy and satisfaction."

He presented her with a *nuzzar*, consisting of costly jewels and diamonds, a ring, a "shawl and a double shawl." Then he said, "you are my mother and I am your son. Let no other thought enter your mind, and be without fear." He immediately caused her to enter her *dooly*, gave her permission to go away, and she returned to her own palace.

After a graphic description of the conquests of the Nizam-ul-Mulk in the Deccan, the author concludes with the following account of the capture of Hyderabad:—

"Finally he took the town of Aurangabad and remained there several days. After resting his army he directed his steps towards Hyderabad. Arrived at one day's march from the city he commanded a halt, and sent a letter to the subadar proposing a treaty. The subadar rejected the proposition. In a second, and again in a third letter Asaf-Jah demanded that the defenders should abandon the town. The subadar replied to these communications that he would not give up the place without an order from the King. Hostilities commenced. Asaf-Jah had still 55,000 horsemen. Monbazer Khan, his adversary, had only 40,000. They fought for three days. At last, as the result of treason, Monbazer was decapitated. His "gholaman" continued the battle four days longer. The besieged then capitulated, and retired from the town, carrying with them their dead.

After the year 1113 of the Hegira he did not go elsewhere; and he made of this place a fortress of the first class. Now his sons who were also able men reigned there in his place.

M. de Gavardie follows his translation with a sketch, laudatory of course, of the famous Dupleix. In a foot note the writer mentions that the history of Dupleix's Government was written in Tamil characters, day by day, by his Dewan, RangaPille. This manuscript, which is in several folio volumes, was, we are reminded, discovered in the possession of the descendants of the author by the late Gallois-Montbrun, a former Director-General of Domains in Pondicherry. It contains precious historical materials. One copy of this manuscript is at the Bibliotheque Nationale, and forms part of the collection bequeathed by the late M. Ariel, who was as distinguished a Tamil scholar as M. Gallois-Montbrun. M de Gavardie suggests that a translation of the whole, or at least extracts, should be published by M. Hipp Vinson, the learned Professor of Tamil of l'Ecole de Langues, or by some missionary knowing the idiom. Incidentally M. de Gavardie contrasts the French treatment of Dupleix with the way we English treat our pro-consuls. "England has always been just and generous towards her statesmen, her generals, and her colonial governors. Certain as they are of being sustained by the Government at home, they give free play to their genius and their political impulses. All that is asked of them is that they should succeed, without troubling them for their accounts. When they go beyond their powers and do things which it is difficult to justify, their party will throw a veil over their errors, and will content itself with gathering the fruits of their devotion and of their labours."

What would poor Sir Bartle Frere say to this if he were still amongst us?

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	85 9	71 0	67 28	67 65
Friday, Sept. 18	0 15	0 60	0 68	0 32
Total	85 24	71 60	67 96	67 97
Total fall to 18th September 1890	67 80	68 51	70 67	56 77
Total fall to 18th September 1889	61 91	68 19	68 93	62 14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the total return of rainfall on 14th September 1891:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	67	20	Baroda	21	91
Panjoo	79	44	Mehmadabad	20	82
Valturana	55	95	Ahmedabad	24	71
Palghur	73	94	Viramgam	34	59
Gholwad	59	97	Wadhwan	14	73
Daman	63	97	Kharaghora	24	3
Bulsar	57	49	Dabhoi	38	91
Nausari	61	9	Sevalia	21	51
Surat	58	59	Godhra	28	30
Kim	50	78	Odwada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broach	56	19	Dohad	21	74

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

As I have just had an opportunity of seeing Quetta and the Khojak Tunnel I will try to send a short account of my travels to the *Bombay Gazette*. The Bolan line is, as you know, not at present working, though I believe it is to be taken in hand at once. The only way to Quetta now is by the Harnai line. Shortly after leaving Sibi, which is 133 miles from Ruk junction, the train plunges into the mountains; and goes on through the most wonderful mountain scenery, climbing into extraordinary and almost impassible places, crossing mountain torrents and burrowing under rocks and hills, till it brings us in time for dinner to Quetta, which is 288 miles from Ruk. The air has been getting colder and colder all this time, and a great coat is very acceptable for the drive from the station. Quetta is a plain about 5,500 feet above sea-level, surrounded with grand mountain ranges which rise to 11,000 feet, on three sides. The climate is delightful, and it ought to be one of the healthiest places in the world. But there is a great deal of sickness, cholera and fever, among the troops; and this is not a matter of surprise when you see stagnant pools of water, and your olfactory organs are assailed in the most terrible way wherever you go. Sanitation seems to be in its infancy Cholera is said to be due to the unsatisfactory state, as regards cleanliness, of regimental cook-houses. The method of irrigating gardens and fields up here is to let in water about 6 inches deep all over them, and thus the air is made as damp as possible. The whole state of things is most discreditable.

To get at the Khojak tunnel you take the train on the Harnai line as far as Bostan junction, 21 miles from Quetta, a place which we passed on the way up from Sibi. Between Quetta and Bostan at a place called Belel there is a line of forts and a heavily entrenched ditch right across the valley, and various other evidences of our preparations for the Russian advance. From Bostan the train goes across the Pishin Valley to Killah Abdulla, 38 miles, with a station called Yaru Karez, whence tongas take the passenger six miles to Pishin itself. The line to Killah Abdulla has been opened to traffic for some time, and the trains are crowded with natives in a most varied array of costumes. At Killah Abdulla there is a travellers' bungalow about three-quarters of a mile from the station, where a night has to be spent. In the early morning we go on in a construction train, ten miles, up an incline of one in forty nearly all the way, to where the Khojak tunnel through the Khojak Amran range begins. Here, there is quite a settlement. The headquarters of the 4th Bombay Rifles are here, and charming bungalows belonging to the engineer officers, who built the tunnel. These, by the bye, are all civil engineers. There is a fine fortified entrance to the tunnel, and heavy iron gates which completely cover the entrance. The temporary railway which went over the mountain, and which was a most remarkable piece of engineering, is now being dismantled. It was most useful for the time being: and more than a lakh of tons weight was carried over it. I should mention that at the settlement I have referred to we are by no means beyond the pale of civilisation. There is an excellent billiard table there, and the band of the 4th Rifles discourses sweet music at dinner time; several ladies have followed their husbands to this strange corner of central Asia. Every one is most courteous to us; and we are taken through the tunnel on a trolly. Workmen are busy all the way along, each carrying a candle, in putting finishing touches to the masonry lining of the tunnel, and the permanent way. To an uninitiated outsider there seems a good deal more to do to actually finish the tunnel. It is pitch dark as we trolly along, and bump over a good many brick-bats and other obstructions, except for the candles carried by the workmen which serve to make the darkness all the more palpable. The tunnel is over two miles long, and for about a mile and-a-half we go up a slight incline, after which we rattle down a descent of 1 in 40. Although a train is said to have gone right through, there is a little supposition about this, as the rails do not go within about 40 yards of the northern end of the tunnel. But there is only a short interval to where they begin again, the permanent way having been carried over the mountain by the temporary line. The railway goes no less than 17 miles beyond the Khojak towards Kandahar, to the fort and station of New Chaman. The measurement given represents the course of the line, which is very circuitous, the actual distance being rather less than half that. At the terminus there are enough rails stored up to carry the line to Kandahar, another seventy miles, at very short notice. Having emerged from the tunnel we went back by a different route, this time climbing over the mountain. There is another settlement on the north side, and we received some further hospitality, and were interested in seeing two tennis courts on the hill side. It was a tremendous climb to the summit; but we were well rewarded by a grand view of the Kandahar range. In addition to the railway there is a good military road all the way to New Chaman, a slight contrast from the wretched water course, up which our troops had to struggle in the last campaign. Along the top of the Khojak range there is also a road from east to west for mules to carry ammunition to troops engaged in the defence of the range. We finished up a delightful expedition by trollying down the hill by night to Killah Abdulla, at about a thousand miles an hour.

THE CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION ON ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am afraid Mr. Kabraji is labouring under a delusion when in to-day's issue of your journal he makes an elaborate effort to impress on the public the fact that the discussion which took place at the meeting of the Corporation on the 10th instant, on his motion for trial-lighting by electricity, was so far profitable, as far as the votes went, as to reduce the majority of the "opposition" from 17 in May last to 6 on Thursday week. For, sir, if Mr. Kabraji had taken ordinary care to analyse the votes in favour of the postponement of the trial, he would have easily discovered that the resolution passed a week ago was not only "more decisive" than the one of 18th May last, but absolutely the very opposite of what he alleges. It was not the case, as will be perceived from the following unimpeachable facts, that the majority of the "opposition" was "reduced." Not a bit of it. On the contrary "it was the majority of those who were in favour of the trial that actually dwindled down."

From the published minutes of the proceedings of the meetings, it is clear that, whereas on the 18th May the substantive motion of postponement was carried by 19 to 2, that at the meeting of the 10th instant was carried by 24 to 1. But at this stage it is needful to point out another fact which is relevant to a better appreciation of the decisive character of the resolution on Thursday week. It not infrequently happens at a Corporation Meeting that some members refrain from voting. This feature was most marked at the last meeting, as will be seen from the accompanying table of recorded votes:—

Substantive motion for postponement.

Meeting.	Members. Present.	For.	Against.	Neutral.
18th May	23	19	2	2
10th September	40	24	1	15

It will be perceived from the table that at the first meeting only 2 refrained from voting. At the second meeting there were 17 more members present, but the number who "actually voted" did not exceed 25, or only 4 more than at the previous meeting! The total abstention from voting of as many as 15 members was indeed remarkable. But it is not for me to inquire into the reasons which impelled these to refrain from voting one way or the other. I simply deal with recorded facts. What, then, may it be asked, is the true significance of the final voting on the 10th instant, compared with that on 18th May? This only—that whereas the percentage of those "who voted against" the motion was 9·47 at the former meeting, it dwindled down to 4 at the late meeting. This descending scale of 5·47 is, in Mr. Kabraji's opinion, a larger majority than before, which is indeed wonderful arithmetic! *Per Contra*, I may state the percentage of the "ayes," that is, those who voted for the postponement. At the meeting of 18th May, it was 90·5 while at that of the 10th instant, it was 96, or fully a gain of 5·5. Thus, while the "ayes," in reality increased their majority by 5½ per cent., the "noes" reduced theirs by 5½! Verily, sir, Mr Kabraji's arithmetic is all on fours and no mistake.—Yours' &c.,

Sept. 18. D. E. WACHA.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 14th Sept. 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92 ......£16,000,000

Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 12th Sept. 1891 ......£ 8,339,700

Balance to be remitted from 13th Sept. 1891 to 31st March 1892 ......£ 7,660,300

There was a very impressive ceremony at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Clerkenwell, where the first portion of the Burial Service was performed over the remains of the late Miss Helen Paget. Miss Paget was accidently drowned off Hayling Island on the 22nd, whilst endeavouring to save the life of a little girl who was with her in a boat that capsised. The church was crowded and the coffin literally covered with floral tokens from the church wardens of the parish, the vestry, and individual friends. The Girls' guild of St. Philips of which Miss Paget had been president walked round the bier in the aisle of the church and placed flowers upon it. The Rev. E. Eyre delivered an address in which he spoke of this as a thoroughly Christian death—met whilst endeavouring to save another life.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

The ninth annual report of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion, for the year 1st April, 1890 to 31st March, 1891 has just been issued. Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. B. Hargrave, Commanding the 1st Battalion, in the course of the report says:—The Battalion has continued to maintain its character for general efficiency. The strength of the Battalion on the 31st March, 1891 was 443, all ranks, including the Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant, the Honorary Major and the Honorary Surgeon. The following table shows the yearly strength of the Battalion since 1880.

Classification	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Extra-Efficients	111	142	145	212	138	186	213	230	203	246	309
Efficients	4	2	10	7	34	141	102	73	132	128	101
Non-Efficients	22	27	53	34	83	88	63	89	66	79	30
Total	137	171	208	253	253	415	408	392	401	453	440

The total amount expended during the year as per balance sheet of Capitation Fund account, was Rs. 13,577-11-6, which, however, included the repayment of a loan of Rs. 400 from the Prize Fund and other liabilities amounting to Rs. 4,575-5-0. There are now liabilities amounting to Rs. 5,578-5-9 for khakee cloth and other stores purchased during the year, which will be liquidated on receipt of the Capitation Grant now due. The finanical position of the regiment should be considered on a sound footing, and I am happy to state that there will be no outstanding bills or debts against the Battalion at end of the next finanical year.

The annual course of musketry this year is better as compared with that of last year. The Battalion figure of merit is 164·07, being 4·25 points greater than last year. The percentage of extra efficients is 71·29, being an increase of 14·56 over last year. Lieutenant C. S. Spalding, "F" Company, is the best shot of the Battalion, with a score of 351 points. Sixty-five recruits were exercised on the recruits' course of musketry, obtaining a figure of merit of 131·83 points. There are 46 marksmen as compared with 52 of last year. The number of marksmen has been reduced by six.

The following are the figures of merit obtained by companies in the annual course of musketry:—

A Company	145·78
B ,,	164·51
C ,,	186·01
D ,,	176·38
E ,,	169·30
F ,,	173·71
G ,,	87·10

The Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, 3rd Musketry Circle, has sent in a report to Government stating that "the musketry documents are very carefully and neatly kept, and that the shooting was carefully conducted, and in accordance with regulation."

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the police prosecution of Duncan Gerson Ross, by Superintendent MacDermott, A Division, for impersonating Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Bombay, was resumed.

The Magistrate was of opinion that it would be better if he committed the case to the High Court, but he was not aware whether the police desired this course.

Superintendent MacDermott replied that the police would rather have the case dealt with by his Worship.

His Worship asked Mr. Bristed of Messrs. Kemp and Co. whether he had any evidence to offer on the charge of forgery; and the latter informed the Court that the evidence they would produce was exactly the same as had already been tendered by the police.

His Worship said he had no option in the charge of forgery preferred against the accused by Messrs. Kemp and Co., but to send it before the High Court, but if the prosecution did not press the charge he could dispose of it himself.

Mr. Bristed said he did not wish to proceed further to save time and expenses.

His Worship suggested that as it was intended to offer no further evidence on the count of forgery, it would be better to proceed with the case entered on the charge sheet. But if the charge of forgery was to be prosecuted it would be well to have some expert evidence to show whether the letter was in the handwriting of the accused.

The prisoner addressed the Court and said as the prosecution were not anxious to press the case he might offer a suggestion to settle the case.

His Worship interposed and said the offence was not compoundable. He saw that the charge sheet was filled in under section 170, I. P. C., for personating a public servant. This was not the section under which he should have charged the accused, but under section 419 with cheating by personation. His Worship informed the accused that as Messrs. Kemp & Co. had withdrawn, he would charge him under section 419 of the Indian Penal Code and would try the case himself, and not commit him on the more serious charge of forgery.

As the accused said he desired to call evidence, the case was remanded till Tuesday morning.

In the afternoon Ross was arraigned on the charge of attempting to cheat Messrs. Treacher and C. by forgery, before the same Magistrate. It will be recollected the case was remanded at the last hearing for the attendance of Colonel Forjett, of the Marine Battalion, whose signature was alleged to have been forged by the accused in a chit which Messrs. Treacher and Co received, ordering a case of brandy.

Evidence was led when Richard Davies, an assistant in charge of Messrs. Treacher and Co's Fort establishment, was examined and said: On the afternoon of Friday, September 4th, an order was handed to me for a case of brandy by a coolie purporting to be from Colonel Forjett. On reading this order I immediately saw it was not from Colonel Forjett. The coolie was detained and I went and saw Colonel Forjett at Marine Lines. He said he knew nothing of it and it was not in his handwriting. On certain information I called in the police and subsequently I heard the accused was in custody.

The accused declined cross-examination.

Bunnoo Mahadoo, a coolie, was the next witness examined, who said: At about half-past three in the afternoon of September 4th, I was sitting under a tree near Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop in the Fort. As I was going towards the Post Office I was called by the accused who gave me a letter. He asked me to go to Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop and get what was delivered to him, then to take it to the Marine Lines. I went a few paces and when it occurred to me where I was to take the goods I asked the accused for the number of the bungalow and he told me it was No. 3. I took the letter to Messrs. Treacher and Co., and Mr. Davies detained me. At about five in the afternoon, a case was given me by Mr. Davies, but although I went all over the Marine Lines I could not find the accused. I therefore returned with the case and handed it over to Mr. Davies. The accused was dressed in the same suit which he is now wearing and I gave a description of him to the police.

Cross-examination declined. Another coolie was called and deposed corroborative evidence. As Colonel Forjett was not present, the case was adjourned till Tuesday for his attendance.

DEPARTURE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who has obtained three months' privilege leave, left by the English mail steamer yesterday. In the early afternoon he exchanged parting greetings with the chief officers, at the Municipal offices, where he was presented with a rich garland of flowers by Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas before he started for the Apollo Bunder. There he was met by members of the Corporation, Municipal Officers and others, and received additional presents of garlands of flowers from Messrs. Rahimtula Kheraz and Virchand Dipchand. At three o'clock, that is about half-an-hour before the time when most of his friends intended to greet him at the Bunder, he left in a steam launch, accompanied by Messrs. W. Pearson, Rahimtula Kheraz, and Hassambhoy Visram. Among those present to meet him at the Bunder were: Dr. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Kirtekar, Acting Health Officer, Messrs. S. N. Cooper, J. Leask, R. P. Brunton, H. Curwen, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, W. Nicholls, Virprasad Tapiprasad, Ardesir Framjee Moos, N. R. Ranina, Eduljee R. Reporter, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Mirza Hoosein Khan, B. S. Shroff, T. Glover, B. D. Banajee, European inspectors of the Health Department, &c., and several others, who, arriving late at the Bunder proceeded on board the mail steamer to wish Mr. Acworth *bon voyage*. Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer, was prevented by indisposition from attending on the occasion.

Lord Douglas Compton was also a passenger by the same steamer.

BOMBAY RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The final tie for the Cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana will be played to-day at 5 o'clock on the Cooperage between The Buffs and Bombay Civilians. The teams are:—

The Buffs.		Bombay Civilians.
Corpl Hilderbrant	Back	C St Paul
Lieut Annesley Lieut D'Arth Corpl Marshall	¾ backs	N J Stabb Marshall Reid (Capt) C B La Touche
Pte Berney. Pte Moth	½ backs.	G E Hewitt P H C Merryweather
Lt B R K Furte (Capt). Corpl Crumby Corpl Tennant Corpl Revell Pte Adams (or Barrett) Pte Jubb Pte Saunders Pte Veale Pte Parker	Forwards	C H Ross W C Symes R R Owen C K Fairless J A Milne F D Fowler A C Boulton P Clark I M Anderson

By kind permission of Colonel Burgrun and the Officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, the Regimental Band will play on the ground during the afternoon.

According to the latest information received in St. Petersburg, the province of the empire most affected by the failure of the harvest is that inhabited by the Kirghese of the Ural, where the small amount of corn yielded has been devoured by the locusts. There is, moreover, an utter lack of provender for the numerous herds of cattle in the plains, and the unfortunate inhabitants are consequently obliged to sell the beasts at ruinously low prices. Indeed, horses are said to be selling for a few roubles apiece. What contributes to render their condition still more distressing is the absence of all railway communication in their country. The Government is, consequently, unable to send them help.

THE AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, Sept. 16.

I cannot do better than commence my letter with touching on the stock topic regarding the state of the weather. It would seem that the clerk of the weather, with his usual caprice, has concentrated all his forces at historic Aurangabad, for while the greater portion of the Nizam's Dominions is crying for rain, we are having a plethora of it, so much so in fact that we are longing for a good long break to enable us to see the cheering face of Solagain. Though we are far from the end of the monsoon yet we have nearly reached the annual average, *viz.*, 30 inches, the total fall up to date being 25 inches some odd cents. The heaviest fall in any one day was on the night of the 23rd August, when the gauge at the station hospital registered four inches. This unusual fall brought down many huts and walls, but there was fortunately immunity from loss of life. In the city a double-storied building collapsed, burying a cow and calf tethered in one of the ground rooms in the debris. But the greatest inconvenience caused by this incessant rain is the irregularity in the arrival of the mails, which often come a day late, owing to the high floods in the river Sivna, which intersects the Nandgam-Aurangabad road, near a village called Deogam, about 20 miles distant from here. This is the largest river on this road, and is unbridged. Floods occur in it on the least provocation, and do not subside easily, in consequence of which traffic is impeded considerably, if not entirely stopped, during the rains. There is a ferry boat, however, which was put up on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's visit to the Ellora caves in 1886, but for some unaccountable reason it is unworkable at present.

Unfortunately this is not the only road which calls for notice. Aurangabad, which is a great emporium of trade, is connected with the outer world by three Imperial Trunk roads, *viz.*, the Ahmednagar road, otherwise called Toka, from the portion traversing the Nizam's Dominions terminating at the village of that name; (2) the Nandgaon road; and (3) the Jalna Road which, however, is not a separate road correctly speaking, but a continuation of the Nandgam road through Aurangabad. These three roads are a fruitful source of vexation to the Nizam's Government and have formed the subjects of complaint for many years. Taking them categorically, the Ahmednagar road is sixty-eight miles in length, but only twenty-seven thereof lie in the Nizam's Territory, the remainder, terminating at the Godavery, being in the Nuggur Collectorate, and maintained by the P. W. D. of the Bombay Government. The portions in the Aurangabad District was aligned some years ago, and much money has from time to time been spent thereon for its upkeep, but being situated on low-lying ground it used to be submerged in the rains, thus rendering it impassable for traffic of any kind. The road has, however, now been realigned on the watershed of the surrounding country, and a revised estimate for its reconstruction aggregating some three lakhs of rupees was prepared personally by Mr. William Marrett, Divisional Engineer, and submitted to Government, but it has not been sanctioned as yet. When this road will be taken in hand and completed it will be a great boon to traders and travellers, who at present rarely adopt this route owing to the almost insurmountable difficulties they have to encounter on the way, as well as prove a source of profit to Government by opening up the country to trade. The Nandgam road is fifty-seven miles long, and connects Aurangabad with Nandgam, the nearest Railway Station, and consequently is mostly patronized. The traffic on this road is very considerable, more than three hundred carts alone being computed to ply over it daily, and hence, though it is a metalled road, it is very rough in some places, while the unbridged rivers and streams cause, as above mentioned, the greatest impediment. Along the whole length of this road there are only two dak bungalows, *viz.*, one at Tharoda, about eighteen miles from Nandgam, and the other at Deogam. When the river is in flood at the latter place, travellers coming from Nandgam experience great discomfort owing to want of shelter, and have to remain on the bank exposed to the rain till the flood subsides, which does not frequently happen for hours. The inconvenience, therefore, can more easily be imagined than described. Dak bungalows should be constructed on such well-frequented roads at intervals of ten or twelve miles, as is done on British roads. A revised estimate to metal this road thoroughly was prepared and submitted three years ago, but for want of funds this also remains unsanctioned up to date, which is a pity, as the surface is getting worse month by month and day by day. Lastly there is the Jalna road which connects the adjacent cantonment of Jalna with Aurangabad, and is thirty-nine miles in length; but to call it a road is a misnomer, it being worse than a ploughed field. In fact, vehicular traffic prefers making a detour through the adjacent ploughed fields. The Resident, at the urgent solicitations of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, and the British Postal Authorities, has been repeatedly urging the Nizam's Government to construct this road thoroughly, and it is gratifying to find that the revised estimate for the same, amounting to Rs. 24,700, has at last been sanctioned, but unfortunately, owing to want of funds, the work has been held in abeyance for the present, and will be undertaken next Fasli (Moglai Official) year, which commences in the first week of October next. The British mails come here *via* Nandgam, the contract for the conveyance of which has been let to Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Sons, and as a natural sequence the maintenance of the Nandgam and Jalna roads has also been let to this enterprising firm at Rs. 200 per mile per annum, as most likely to keep the roads in as good order as the funds placed at their disposal will permit. But to maintain a road properly, it is necessary that it should first be constructed, and this not having been done, all that the contractors could do was to keep the road passable, and it is due to them to record, on the authority of both the Superintending Engineer (Mr. D. Gauntlett) and the Divisional Engineer (Mr. W. Marrett) that the roads were never kept in better condition. But now that the estimate for the Jalna road has been sanctioned, its maintenance contract has been rescinded. It is to be hoped these several roads will present a better appearance by the time the next monsoon overtakes us.

The cantonment of Aurangabad is divided into two portions, the upper and lower being divided by the river Kaum, which skirts the city, and is spanned by a a substantial masonry bridge built in 1823 A. D. The upper cantonment is occupied by the 1st Lancers (H. C.) and its bazaar, and the lower is garrisoned by the 5th Regiment Infantry (H. C.) and No. 1 battery of Artillery. There are very few bungalows fit for habitation, and the pick of these are all, of course, in the occupancy of the military officers. Houses are at a premium just now owing to the coming augmentation of the several regimental staffs. It is supposed the bachelors will form a chummery for want of something better. A few of the civilians, who had remained in undisturbed possession of houses within cantonment limits, have had to quit their cosy dwelling and betake themselves to others, more or less in a dilapidated condition. Whether it is due to the extreme dulness of the station, or from its isolation, it is hard to say, but *certes* it is that no chaplain can be induced to throw in his lot with us and stay with us for a while, several having come and gone away suddenly after a very short stay, since the retirement of the Revd. Clement Smith, M.A., in 1889, who was Chaplain of Aurangabad for very many years. There is a school for European and Eurasian children kept by the Misses Ruttonjee, daughters of the Revd. Mr. Ruttonjee Nowrojee, of the Church Missionary Society, who has a flourishing colony of converts here. The school receives a monetary grant of Rs. 30 monthly from the Hyderabad Contingent Funds, but wherefore it is not possible to say, as the Contingent Regiments have Schools of their own, and no European or Eurasian children from the Contingent attend the Mission School. The Revd. H. Norman, M. A., of the Madras Eclesiastical Establishment, has been reappointed to the Chaplaincy of Aurangabad and he is expected to arrive within the current month. But it is expected his stay will be short as he had tried the place before and did not find it congenial.

The cantonment sadly lacks a good wholesome water-supply. At present the supply is derived from wells and the river Kaum, but this is found to be unsufficient and unsatisfactory inasmuch as both sources fail in season of drought. Mr. G. K. Watts, M.I.C.E., Assistant Secretary to the Resident in the P. W. D., was deputed by the Resident three years ago to formulate a scheme for a pure water-supply, which he did after many months of labor and trouble, but what has become of it is not known. The Military Hospital having been found not to answer requirements, sanction has been accorded to construct two new buildings for the Battery and Infantry, respectively, and to provide detached wards for contagious diseases, a desideratum much felt at present. The total amount sanctioned is Rs. 70,000 and the contract has been given to Mr. Muncherjee Nusserwanjee, of the firm of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Sons, and materials are in course of being collected.

In the way of sports and amusements, Aurangabad is singularly dull. There are two or three Cricket Clubs, but they are quiescent this year. There is also a small Library, but it is still in its infancy and its funds are very limited, which have been further curtailed by the sudden failure of a Bombay firm, to whom it had remitted Rs. 175 as advance subscription for certain English newspapers and periodicals. The Nizam's Government has, however, on the strong recommendation of Mr. H. Croley, the late Inspector of Schools, generously promised a monthly grant of Rs. 20 which will, it is hoped, help to improve matters somewhat.

Aurangabad being the Head-quarters of the Western Division, of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, the Divisional Heads of Departments reside here, *viz.*, the Nawab Mooktadur Jung Bahadur Subedar (Revenue Commissioner), the Divisional Engineer (Mr. W. Marrett), Dr. George Nundy, B.A., LL.D., (Deputy Inam Commissioner), the Mir Adul (Chief Justice) and a host of other officials. The district is in charge of Mr. Rai Murli Dher, the first Talukdar (Collector), who is very popular here owing to his affably affording the general public access at all times without let or hindrance. Taking into consideration the heterogeneous nature of the population of the city and the suburbs, one would have fancied it would have been the centre of many violent crimes, but it is pleasant to find that there has not been a single case of murder in the past three years, a remarkably clean record, which speaks volumes for the administrative skill and vigilance of the District Authorities.

There is a large Central Jail here which turns out some splendid specimens of carpets and cloths, but the building in which the prisoners are located at present is not suitable for the purpose. A few years ago, a site for a new jail was selected by Nawab Iteram Jung Bahadur, the then Subadar, and some Rs. 40,000 were spent in erecting a compound wall. On his demise, the site was condemned by his successor, the present Nawab, and the amount has, therefore, been spent in vain. Another site has, however, been selected near the big *baradari* by a Committee composed of the Subadar, the first Talukdar, the Divisional Engineer and Colonel E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., and the Inspector-General of Jails, and as soon as funds permit the new building will be taken in hand. Sixteen long-term prisoners, under a mixed military guard from the Contingent Lancers and Infantry, have this day been despatched to Hyderabad for incarceration in the Chinchulgooda Jail there.

No Public Works of any importance are at present in progress owing to there being no District Engineer, the present incumbent having been suspended for insubordination and disobedience of orders. There appears to be a fatality attached to the post of district engineer of this district, all those appointed thereto coming to grief somehow or the other. There have been no less than four officials holding this post for the past year.

It is a pity that no care is taken to preserve the many historical remains here. One of the minarets of the Mookburrah having been destroyed by lightning some years ago, an attempt was made to restore it, but after an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 the laudable work has been suddenly abandoned, it would seem never to be resumed again. It is nothing short of vandalism to allow such structures to perish for want of a little timely attention. The city high school is shortly to be converted into a college and affiliated with the Madras University. Mr. G. Seton, B. A., the newly appointed Inspector of Schools, appears to be bent on doing his work thoroughly. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the present weather he has commenced his tour of inspection with a view to making himself personally acquainted with every school under his jurisdiction.

The cholera wave passed over this station and has succeeded in carrying off a few; but I am glad to say it has now entirely disapppeared.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and the same Special Jury,

ANOTHER CASE OF WIFE-MURDER.

Ramjee Honajee a well-built Maratha, was charged with having, on the 16th July last, committed murder by cutting the throat of his wife Saraswuttee with a knife. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Basil Scott appeared for the defence.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mr. Basil Scott, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the only question for their consideration was wheather the prisoner was guilty of murder or not. There was, said the learned counsel, no alternative charge; and the jury had a very serious duty to perform and to decide the question regarding the life of a fellow-creature. The evidence was purely cirumstantial; and the learned counsel put it to the jury whether they would find the prisoner guilty on purely circumstantial evidence. There had been cases in which it had been considered dangerous to find a prisoner guilty of the serious charge of murder on circumstantial evidence. Correcting upon the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, the learned counsel drew the attention of the jury to what he considered were serious improbabilities and discrepancies in the evidence.

Referring to another class of evidence, the learned counsel asked the jury to view, with great suspicion, evidence of witnesses who professed to have heard conversations to show that the prisoner had committed or threatened to commit acts of great cruelty to his wife on previous occasions. Regarding the manner in which the prisoner came to the place where the body was lying shortly after it was found, Mr. Scott urged that, instead of his client having gone there for the purpose of gloating over his crime, when he missed his wife from the house, he went out in search of her; and that directly he saw her dead body, as was natural, he exhibited signs of mental distress. The learned counsel asked the jury to give no weight to the theory that the prisoner had hired the room for the purpose of committing a dastardly crime, which the prosecution tried to show he had premeditated. Mr. Scott said he would draw the jury's attention to a counter theory which would appear as probable as that for the prosecution. It was generally known in the neighbourhood that the prisoner was on bad terms with his wife, and as he had, in the meantime, lost his knife, was it not probable that some enemy of his had murdered the woman so as to be revenged on the prisoner? The learned counsel said the jury need not be startled at such a theory, as many similar cases had occurred in India (as mentioned in Chever's Medical jurisprudence) in which persons had been murdered by those who had in that way attempted to secure the punishment of their enemies. Referring to the blood-stains on the prisoner's clothes, it was not shown how they could have got on them, and there was nothing to show that they were not the blood-stains of a sheep or other animal. The prisoner was employed in a printing office, and the most noticeable stains had been stated, by Dr. Collis Barry, not to be those of blood. There was no evidence to show where the murder was committed, as no sounds had been heard where the dead body was found lying; and it must have been brought and placed there by the man who murdered the woman in some other place. The learned counsel asked the jury to acquit his client, as there was nothing but circumstantial evidence adduced against him.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that he quite agreed with the counsel for the defence in thinking that, if the jury considered that the prisoner had committed the murder, they could do nothing else than find him guilty of murder. It was for the jury to determine whether the prisoner had inflicted the wounds which had resulted in the death of the woman, who, according to the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, must have been murdered within an hour of taking her evening meal, upon which the process of digestion had not commenced. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, it was for the jury to determine whether the witnesses had been speaking the truth or not. It was to be borne in mind that, on the day of the murder, the prisoner hired a room in a house near that in which his wife lived, and that the prisoner was last seen in her company within an hour after leaving his old apartment. The jury were asked to consider if the blood-stains on the prisoner clothes were consistent with his innocence, remembering that a blood-stained knife, which was proved to belong to him, had been founed in the deceased's clothing. The evidence showed that the prisoner and his wife had been living happily together. Bearing in mind that the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans committed the most brutal offences on the slightest provocation, it was for the jury to decide whether the accused was the man who had committed the offence. It was a common practice in this country to trump up false charges against people; and it was for the jury to say whether they were satisfied with the case for the prosecution. This case rested upon circumstantial evidence; but circumstantial evidence was, his lordship said, in some cases, even more convincing than direct evidence when the different links of the chain were complete. It was true there was no evidence of any cries being heard, the gulley where the dead body was found being situated in a thickly-crowded locality, but the jury must bear in mind that it was a stormy night and there was much rain. No third party was present when the murder took place; and they did not know the exact circumstances connected with the crime. But it would appear that the woman, within an hour after taking her meals at 8 p.m., was murdered by somebody either in the gulley or elsewhere. The knife found in the folds of the woman's *sarres* was recognised to be the prisoner's knife; and no explanation whatever had been given regarding the blood-stains on the prisoner's *dhoty* and on his coat as well as his arms.

The jury, without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

The prisoner, when called upon to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said this had been the work of an enemy of his, and that he wanted to call evidence against him.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Ramjee Horajee you have been found guilty upon evidence which would leave no doubt upon the mind of any one who heard it, of having committed the murder of your wife. The circumstances of the case are such that I do not feel justified in passing upon you any but the capital sentence.

His lordship than formally sentenced the prisoner to death. The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned articled clerks presented applications to be allowed to appear at the half-yearly examination for the profession of attorneys and solicitors of the High Court which, as a rule, takes places in the month of September each year:—1. Mr. Furdoonjee Palonjee Pavree, articled clerk to Mr. Hemming. 2. Mr. Coyajee Nusserwanjee Coyajee, articled clerk to Mr. Bomanjee Perozshah. 3. Mr. Raghowjee Jayakrishna Vyas, articled clerk to the late Mr. Joseph Jefferson. 4. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen. 5. Mr. Goolabound Motichand Damania, articled clerk to Mr. John Macfarlane. 6. Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee Moos, articled clerk to Mr. Gilbert. 7. Mr. Eduljee Darashah Reporter, articled clerk to Mr. Ardasia Framjee. 8. Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee Wadia, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy. 9. Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Cozajee, articled clerk to Mr. R. M. Sayani. 10. Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw. 11. Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Bhrocha, articled clerk to Mr. Payne. The examination was to commence about the 23rd instant, but the candidates having presented a petition to the Chief Justice for a postponement of the examination so that they might have the advantage of prosecuting their studies during the ensoing vacation, the Chief Justice, having taken time to consider the petition, has now been pleased to postpone the examination until the re-opening of the Court after October vacation.

Bacon's maxim that he who plants woods will lose at least "twenty years' profits" and yet find his recompense "in the end," is confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Jewitt regarding the extensive planting on the Healey estate. Speaking to the members of the English Arboricultural Society, who have been making a sort of tour of observation of the growing timber (which must not be confounded with fruit trees) in Durham and Northumberland, this gentleman stated that when the late Mr. Ormiston bought the Healey estate there was little or no wood upon it, but he planted about half the land with trees, and before he died saw the first growth cut down and the land replanted. This is, of course, an enterprise only open to landlords who are absolute owners of the soil. The gross receipts for timber sold amounted, we are assured, to 56,000*l.*—certainly a very large amount to be taken off an estate which had originally cost only 22,000*l.*

All those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp and Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect Dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

THE INDIAN DRAMA.

A paper on "Bharata Natya Sastra, or the Indian Dramatics, by Bharata Muni," was contributed to the Oriental Congress held in London this month, by Mr H. H. Dhruve, L.L.B., District Judge of Amreli. The following is a summary of the paper:—The ancient Rishis of India, and the Greek rhetoricians and poets were the only nations in the world to first create that Flower of Human Imagination, the Drama, to amuse and instruct the people. But they have given their own sweet colours, flavours, beauty and fragrance, variety and attractiveness to their productions in the history of their existence. While the Hindu tradition ascribes everything to Brahmadeva or Pitamaho, the Great Father of the world, the first of the Hindu Triad, the Creator, there is a tendency in other quarters to trace everything of literary, scientific, or artistic worth in India to a Greek origin, or to ascribe their polish or perfection to Greek influences, direct or indirect. From Dr. Bhau Daji downwards, the age of Kalidasa, the Indian Shakespeare, was being brought down to the 6th century of the Christian Era. And with him came the Kavya and Nataka Literature to a later age. The great "burst of song" in the 6th and 7th century in India has puzzled several scholars of note and eminence. And the Vikramaditya of the Hindu tradition, of the first century before Christ, has been brought down to the middle of the 6th century, and his Samvat Era is said to have been antedated by 600 years. The great name of Mr. Fergusson is associated with this last fiction, and Professor Max Muller has hallowed the theory by christening the age as that of "the Renaissance of Sanskrit Literature." Dr. Bhau Daji had before them read in Kalidasa a paraphrasis of Matrigupta, the viceroy deputed by the Vikramaditya of Ujjayini of the 6th century to Kashmere, on whose retirement Provarasena ascended the vacant throne. Dr. Peterson, too, in seeking the cause of impulse that led to the great "burst of song," is led to see Greek influences in the fiction of Kadambari of Bana, as there certainly were, he adds, in the astronomy as taught by Aryabhata and Varahamihira, and as known to even Kalidasa. And he has found parallel passages from a work of Achilles Tatius of 450 A. D., strikingly agreeing with some from Kadambari. But mere conjectures such as the former, and such stray parallels as these, are surely not the evidence to settle such a great question as the age of the Literature of a nation and their originality or indebtedness to others. But these theories have found their refutation from the discoveries of one of these scholars, among others, I mean Dr. Peterson. In the two interesting papers that he read before the Royal Asiatic Societies of London and Bombay on (1) "Panini, Poet and Grammarian," and (2) courtship in early India as based on the Kama Suta of Vatsyayana, Dr. Peterson is inclined to believe that both Kalidasa and his patron Vikramaditya belonged rather to the first century before Christ than to the 6th century after Christ. Dr. Buhler also has contributed a very valuable paper to the subject, "Die Indischen Inschriften und das alter der Indischen kunst poesie," in which he has traced the existence of Sanskrit Poetry of the classical type—Kavya—from the fifth, through the fourth and third to the second century of the Christian Era. And this he does with the aid of eighteen of Mr. Fleet's Gupta Inscriptions. To this evidence Dr. Peterson adds the case of Asvaghosha, author of "The Fo-Sho-Hing-Isan-King" (Sacred Books of the East, Vol. XIX.) or the Life of Buddha originally written in Sanskrit—by the twelfth Buddhist Patriarch, a contemporary of Kanishka, in A. D. 78. Dr. Peterson adds that "the starting resemblance between Asvaghoshas Poetry and that of Kalidasa cannot fail to attract the attention of the reader even of the English version (Jour. R. A. S., April 1891, p. 334) of the Chinese translation." This takes Kalidasa back to the first century of Christ. The author of Mala Vikagnimitra could not have chosen a hero who lived in the second half of the second century before Christ, unless a short gulf separated him from the poet, for very little is known of him from the Puranas. The Hindu Drama and the founder of the school are anterior at least to the first century before Christ. The Bharata Natya Sastra that I propose to introduce to the Congress also contains eloquent proofs of the classical Kavya and Natya Literature of India being ancient, and not so recent as is generally supposed. Natya or Nataka, according to Bharata, is but a species of Kavya. The Bharata Natya Sastra is a very rare work. The Deccan College collections of Poona contain but two copies of the work (MSS. Nos. 68 and 69 of VI. collection of 1873-74; *vide* their catalogue of 1888, p. 57). They are both from Bikaner, containing 260 folios with 8 lines on each page, and 237 folios and 11 lines on each page respectively. My MS. belongs to the collections of the Vallabhacharya Gosvami Maharaja Vithalesaji of Amreli. It is No. 13 of his Group, No. 75 of Sangita works. It contains oblong 284 folios 1 ft. 4 in., with 8 lines on each page—the first and the last pages being written on one side and the latter having 5 lines only on it. Thus there are about 4,333 lines in the MS. with an average of 40 letters in a line. The present MS. is a copy of one existing in Jodhpur. The work is mainly a metrical composition, there being some prose Karikas and Sutras also in it There are 38 chapters in all called the Adhyayas. They are wholly written in the usual heroic or puranic metre Anushtubh, with the exception of some Indrovajas and Upjatis at the close of some chapters and at intervals, and the Arya metre in which the Sutras and Karikas are given as a summary sometimes of the prose preceding them. The first and the last two chapters deal with the rise and origin of the Drama in India. The scene of the birth of the Drama and the Theatre is laid in Paradise. Bharata sits surrounded by the Holy sages who question him about the object and origin of the Drama (*Vide* vv. 2, 3, 4, 5), its descriptions, divisions and details, and he "takes them to the origin of things. The Golden age had set, also the Silver age, and rough times had come. The Jambu Doipa (Asia) was occupied by Devas, Danavas, Gandharvas, Yakshas, Rakshasas, the great Nagas, &c. It was the great Indra that desired of Pitamaha Brahmadeva to see a play (Kridaniyakham), that would be Drisya (visible) and Sravya (audible) Brahmadeva, thereupon, sat in meditation and breathed out Natya Veda or the Drama as the fifth Veda. It was the desire of Indra that this Veda should be the fifth Veda, and for all classes and masses. And it was created accordingly. Verses were taken from the Rig Veda, music from the Sama Veda, gesticulation from the Yajur Veda, and Rosa or sentiments from the Atharva Veda. And it was at the flag celebration of Indra that the first Drama was celebrated by Bharata Muni and Naroda Muni, and the gods were pleased with it. It opened with a Nandi Benediction, and the composition consisted of the history in which the Danavas were conquered by the Devas. The several deities made their choice presents to the performers. The Daityas that had collected there were much agitated at it, and led by Virupaksha exclaimed "come, we shall not have it." By their destructive magic, the speech, action and memory of the actors were paralysed. Seeing this, Indra asked the Manager or the Sutradhara why it was so, and he saw the whole thing as it really stood in meditation. He got up with anger, took up his glorious banner, marched up the stage, and thrashed well the Danavas. But that did not allay the fears of the actors; whereupon, Bharata Muni approached Brahmadeva, who, by his conciliatory speech, won the parties over, after he had ordered the erection of a stage by Visvakarma, and the stationing of the Devas &c., in the several quarters thereof for its protection. Virupaksha spoke at the time to Brahmadeva that the Natyaveda he had created was "ours that you have done for the Gods. Then it should be so done that the Daityas should be considered as good for it as the Devas." Brahmadeva replied, "Be ye not angry. I have done Natya Veda to represent your as well as the Devas good or bad actions. It is neither solely yours, nor of the Devas. It is for the whole of this three fold world, &c." He advised them, therefore, not to be angry with the Gods. "The Drama is to be known to be the exhibitor of the life of the Brahmarishis as well as of that of the Kingdoms of this world or of the Gods and of the Asuras." In short the drama is pithily described as the life of the world, and the difference between the Devas and the Danavas was thus quietly got over. The Drama and the stage from that time had their existence in Paradise, where the Sisyas of Bharata Muni and Narada with Gandharvas and Apsaras were holding representations in the Court of Indra. Once upon a time the sons of Bharata enacted a comedy making light of the Rishis, which incensed them so much that they cursed the actors that they would fall on earth from heaven and be reduced to the low state of the Dancers, and they would have to depend on women and children for support. The Gods thereupon appeased the Rishis, who were pleased to add that the Drama would not yet perish. The sons of Bharata bitterly complained to him that it was on his account that they were ruined when Bharata consoled them saying "Let it not be perished of you. This that is very great and very holy, born of the Vedas, their Angas and Upangas. Let it be for the Asuras all as it is. And giving it (to them) may you all perform your purification." Still that was not its descent to the earth. It was reserved for another occasion and another being. This history is given in the last chapter. Nabusha once upon a time came to be the Ruler of the Gods, by his policy, intelligence, and valour. While he was thus ruling he wished to see the Gandharvas and Natyas perform with the Apsaras. Brihaspati followed by the Gods protested saying that the Devanganas cannot play with men. Nabusha thereupon ordered Bharata to look to it—when the Muni directed his sons to go with him to the Earth and play the several Dramas, as the King Nabusha should not be disobeyed. They thereupon alighted upon the earth with Nabusha and being affianced there with human damsels they got progeny. They established the Drama and the stage with them, and from them was the Race of Bharatas. It was thus that the Theatre established itself on Earth, being a Descent from Heaven. There is something charmingly sublime about the myth. From the above resumè it appears that there were five characters who were concerned in the rise and spread of the Drama. Indra, the leader of the Devas, desired, it, Brahmadeva created it, Krupaksha claimed a share of its honour for the Danavas, Bharata Muni established it, and Nahusha while on the throne of Paradise brought it from there to our land. There may be lurking a tradition of the foreign and, perhaps, Greek origin, or a claim for it, of the Drama. But more of this hereafter. Still it would be interesting to compare notes with the Greek works on Greek Dramatics. But I believe the latter cannot be as exhaustive and as extensive as our present work. The time or age of our writer is uncertain, except that his time was later than the Vedic period, as embracing the Mantra, Brahmana, Upanishad, and Sutra periods—as also the epic age of Ramayana and Mahabharata. It is fairly within the Puranic times, or, perhaps, at the junction of the Darsana or Rationalistic and Puranic or early Brahminic times. The various references cannot take the present work beyond the first quarter of the fourth century before Christ, and I am of opinion that as far as the present data go we cannot aspire to go further. And if this be the fact the claim of Virupaksha might have been based on surer grounds and on a solid historic basis—that the new foreigners and countrymen of Alexander and Megasthenes had told the people of India that they too had a prior claim to the Drama does not necessarily mean that the one was indebted to the other for the valuable possession. But there was a time when foreigners witnessed the strange Drama, and when they saw themselves excelled perhaps their leader put in his caveat, ending in a perfect reconciliation as seen above in the myth narrated here. Who is then the author of the Bharata Natya Shastra is the natural question? The ending colophon gives the name as Nandi Bharata, or the work known as such. The present form of the work is a running dialogue between Bharata and the other Munis. It is in the usual Puranic strain, with its occasional metrical grammatical irregularities. Under all the circumstances there exists no doubt as to the existence and authorship of Bharata Muni of the Aphorisms of Dramatics. Whoever be the author he has shown great command over the subject in describing it from all its aspects. The minutest details are given of the construction of the Theatre house and the furnishing of it, and of its opening and other ceremonies, in chapters 2nd and the 3rd. The fourth chapter is equally full about dancing in describing the Tandava Dance, and the fifth about the performing of the Prelude or Purva-Ranja. The sixth chapter is named the Rosodhyaya, treating of the sentiments in all their details, as the seventh is for the exhibitions of them. The eighth chapter gives the gesticulations of the head, eyes, nose, cheeks, lips, face, neck, &c.,—and the ninth of hands single and joined, feet, chest, sides, &c., in acting and dancing. The tenth chapter is for chari motions and the eleventh for Mandala—the twelfth being for the gaits of different characters. The thirteenth chapter is *the* chapter of the work. It deals with the ten Rupakas or Dramas, their styles and other qualifications. The fourteenth names, defines and illustrates the important metres to be used in Dramas beginning with those of 6 syllables and ending with those of 26.

Thus along with the history of the subject, the style, the music, the dancing, the metres, Sanskrit and Prakrit, the languages Sanskrit or Vernacular, the gesticulations, the dresses, ornaments, and other appendages of the Drama have been given with a mastery of detail discovering a keen and close insight into every branch of them. And it is this that has won for him the titles of the Muni of Munis and Sarvajna or all knowing. The Master has always kept before his mind's eye the mirror of actual Life, for all acting and representation.

THE NURSINGHPUR FLOODS.

A correspondent, describing the floods in the Central Provinces, writes to a contemporary:—The rain began with a gentle drizzle on Friday, the 4th instant; by evening it was raining hard. On Saturday it rained a little harder, so much so that by Sunday morning, at 8 a.m., something like 8 or 9 inches of rain had been gauged since 8 a.m. on Friday. But harder and steadier continued the downpour; by 8 a.m., on Monday, another 9 inches had been gauged. From 8 a.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, it simply came down in torrents, and 15 inches of rain were gauged in these eight hours. At about 12 o'clock it seemed as if the rain was coming down in a dense mass of water, and the ground was covered with an inch or two of water; at last by 4 p.m. it seemed as if Nature had exhausted herself in this furious downpour, for the rain abated and the clouds began to drift before a strong breeze which came from a north-westerly direction. Next morning it was drizzling slightly, and the sun broke through the clouds now and then. Such a tremendous rainfall, accompanied by an equally tremendous flood, has not been seen within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The nearest approach was in 1876 or thereabouts, when the towns of Kandeli and Nursinghpur were flooded.

The result of all this rain has been most disastrous to the G. I. P. Railway and the towns of Kandeli and Nursinghpur. The line between Narsinghpur and Piparia stations on the G. I. P. Railway was breached in several places, the largest breaches being about six miles from Kareli and at a small bridge near Nursinghpur. At the latter place the embankment had been nearly cut through on both sides, leaving the rails and sleepers half suspended in the air. The protecting walls had been swept away, and the enormous stones forming them had been carried many yards down the stream. The stream known locally as the Sundri Nala must have risen quite forty feet, and had below the bridge cut a channel for itself nearly through a horse-shoe bend which it takes. This channel must be about 100 yards long and twenty to thirty feet wide.

The people in the town of Kandeli, which the civil station of Nursinghpur divides from the old town, suffered greatly, as nearly all the houses on the south of the road to the railway station had been flooded, and many had several feet of water rushing through them. As most of the houses have merely mud walls, numbers have entirely collapsed and are simply heaps of ruins. Something like 400 dwellings must have suffered. In Nursinghpur the people fared but little better, for nearly all the houses on the river bank have been ruined. The civil station fared best, for though the office of the District Superintendent of Police and the Pleaders' quarters were flooded, they were too substantially built for any damage to have been caused to them. The Swedish Missionary's house is stituted on a knoll close to the stream, and it was completely cut off by the water. Fearing that the water might rise higher and sweep it away, the District Superintendent of Police and the Forest Officer, Messrs. McIver and Caccia, hurried down to the spot and managed to bring Mr. and Mrs. Lindrethl and their children over safely in a tonga. Some servants had, however, been left behind, and seeing this Mr. McIver sent for ropes, the water having risen so fast and so high that there was no other way of getting across. Seeing these men in peril Mr Caccia dashed into the stream, fully clothed, but had not reached the middle of the stream before he was swept away. Being encumbered by his waterproof he would infallibly have been drowned, had he not been swept into the branches of a tree, to which he clung. On arrival of the ropes he and the four servants were rescued by means of a rope tied round the waist of a strong swimmer, a punkha coolie, who swam across and tied the rope to the tree. Fortunately no lives were lost, thanks to the energetic manner in which M. McIver and Mr. Napier, the Assistant Commissioner, behaved. They several times plunged into the water up to their necks, and pulled and hauled people out of their houses. One old gentleman wanted to be left alone to drown, as he pitifully said he had no more need to live as all his belongings had been swept away. Next morning (Tuesday) where there had the evening before been nothing but a waste of waters was a smiling landscape. The water had receded as rapidly as it had risen. The day before, the direct road from the civil station to the railway station had been ten or fifteen feet under water, and this was in the middle of the town of Kandeli. Communication by this road was impossible, and all traffic had to be taken round by another and higher road.

The engineers of the G. I. P. Railway were soon at work repairing all the breaches on the line, and in a couple of days communication had been restored. Some delay was caused to the mails for two or three days; but the Traffic Department did all they could to lighten the difficulty experienced by passengers in getting along between the breaks, and much credit is due to all concerned for the exertions they made and the speedy manner in which through communication was restored. It may be added that the station yard at Gadarwara was also washed away, so that, taken all round, it was no light job the G. I. P. Traffic and Engineering Departments had to undertake.

THE SCARCITY IN BURMA.

A minute by Sir Alexander Mackenzie gives the results of his inquiries into the condition of Meiktilla, Yamethin and Kyaukse, and the measures which he considers necessary for the relief of distress. There are no crops in the ground in Meiktilla and Yamethin, and though rain has lately been good, yet under the most favourable circumstances the area that can be sown with late paddy will only yield an eight-anna crop. The people have no stocks to fall back on; in very many villages they have eaten seed grain, and in all parts are eking out a subsistence with jungle roots, grass seeds and other forest produce. Sir A. Mackenzie observed no symptoms of starvation, and the people are wonderfully cheerful and hopeful. Relief works, however, were not opened a day too soon, as the people had begun to sell even their plough bullocks, and would have done so more generally, but that purchasers were not forthcoming even at almost nominal rates. Migration to Lower Burma on a large scale had set in, but this movement has now stopped, and the people are flocking to the relief works in thousands. When Sir A. Mackenzie inspected the works already opened, he did not deem them adequate, and a scheme for works on a more extensive scale in Meiktilla and Yamethin has now been drawn up by Mr. Oates, Superintending Engineer. Application is to be made to the Government of India for a special grant for these works. Petty irrigation works now in disrepair are to be repaired, and Mr. Lister, Executive Engineer, has been specially sent to report and put the work in hand. Advances have been made to local traders, and the Financial Commissioner is considering the question of the remission of the *Thathameda* tax, which Sir A. Mackenzie says must be reduced in several places this year. The Deputy Commissioners of two districts have been relieved from their ordinary work by the appointment of two Assistant Commissioners, so that the whole time of the the former may be devoted to the supervision of reliefs. Pyinmana is on the whole, Sir A. Mackenzie thinks, safe. The irrigation system of the affected districts must be restored. The want of drinking water even is severely felt in many places, and if the rain had held off much longer thousands of men and cattle would have perished from actual thirst. Yamethin town was on the verge of extinction from this cause. "I trust," says Sir A. Mackenzie, "the Government of India will agree with me as to the imperative necessity of spending money largely, and without delay, on irrigation works throughout the dry zone districts of Upper Burma. Nothing will do more to make the people content with our rule, and nothing will pay us better financially.

It was expected that scarcity would be accompanied by increased crime, but this is not so. The Chief Commissioner pays a high compliment to the officials, especially to Mr. Oater, for the promptness and completeness of his suggestions. The general feeling is that, thanks to the promptitude of the officials, all serious danger of famine is now past.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed partly of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News reaches a contemporary of a case of *suttee* from Bengal. The girl is said, of course, to have been very anxious to immolate herself on her husband's funeral-pyre, but to have been prevented, and at the last moment to have rushed down to it and thrown herself on to it before she could be prevented, and when rescued, to have been so badly burnt that she died shortly afterwards. The truth probably is that she was induced to do it, drugged and excited, and that good care was taken not to take her off until it was too late. A police enquiry will, we presume, be held in the matter.

There was some amusing heckling during the late general election in New South Wales. To fully appreciate this little anecdote it must be remembered that the chronic impecuniosity of the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, has passed into a proverb all over Australia. "Why did you desert Parkes when you were in Parliament before?" an irate elector furiously inquired. "Because," replied the candidate placidly, "he was perpetually borrowing half-crowns from me." Hereupon uproarious laughter, capped by the chairman with the conclusive observation, "And a very good reason, too."

At Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council Sir Alexander Miller presented the Report of the Select Committee on the bill amending the law of evidence with respect to the bankers' books. Mr. Rattigan and Mr. Hutchins moved respectively, that the presentation of the reports of the Select Committees on the Punjab and Burmah Municipalities Bills be referred to the next meeting of the Council.

The Court-Martial for the trial of the two native officers of the Nizam's 2nd Regiment of Lancers, stationed at Gosha Mahal, which has been sitting at Saifabad for several weeks already, is still trailing its weary length along; and at the present rate of progress it is likely to do so for many weeks longer. All representatives of the Press and the public are religiously excluded from hearing the proceedings.

Colonel C. C. Smyth, who has been promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Coloneley from the Welsh Regiment, has a fair chance of obtaining Staff employment. He has been exceptionally lucky since he was brought into the Welsh Regiment as Major in August, 1884, for in six years he has obtained in succession the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel and a C. B. As an officer of the old Royal Canadian Rifles, he served in the Red River Expedition, 1870; was in the Jowaki Expedition, 1877 (medal with clasp), and Afghan War, 1878-79 (mentioned, and medal), with the 51st Light Infantry; and served in the Nile Expedition in command of Kroomen (mentioned, medal with clasp, bronze star, and brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel). Also served in the operations near Suakim in December, 1888, including the engagement at Gemaizah (mentioned, clasp, and Third Class of Medjidie). As he has over eight years to run before the limit of age is reached, and is a Colonel of two years' seniority, he has fully made up for the disappointment of finding himself a reduced Captain of three years' standing in 1870, when the Canadian Rifles were disbanded, with other Colonial corps, by the action of Lord Cardwell. It was a fortunate day for him, no doubt, when he joined the Red River Expedition. His fate might have been different but for that.

The practice of cremation is on the increase in Germany. In addition to the crematorium which has been in operation at Gotha since 1877, and where from five to six hundred bodies are now cremated every year, a new establishment of the same kind was consecrated at Ohlsdorf or Saturday, August 22. Another crematory will be opened in October at Carlsruhe, making the third in Germany.

Some further particulars have come to hand from Geneva respecting the fatality which occurred on Mont Blanc on Friday, August 21, when M. Roth, a visitor from Brunswick, and his guide, lost their lives. It seems that the weather became very stormy and their provisions gave out. They had reached one of the most dangerous portions of their journey when an avalanche of ice hurled them into a deep crevasse, where they were dashed to pieces.

Reports show that the gale in England on Tuesday night, the 25th ultimo, was one of the most severe ever experienced in the month of August. In East Kent and Lincolnshire the hops, and indeed the crops generally, suffered severely. On the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway the continuous rain caused a landslip, which blocked traffic for a considerable time. Tents being used for the purposes of flower shows at Dublin and Newcastle were blown completely away by the hurricane. The gale was also felt greatly in North Wales, where several rivers overflowed their banks, and innundated the surrounding country. Happily the shipping casualties were not serious, though from the North of England one or two cases of drowning are reported.

A mineral discovery of unusual value is reported from Kamouraska, in Lower Canada. It is stated that an entire mountain, composed of silicates, otherwise known as vitrifiable stone, of a purity certified by the provincial engineer to average 98 per cent., has been found. This material is used for the manufacture of the finest glass, and it is believed to exist nowhere else on the American continent in such purity. The provincial Government has been asked by a deputation to guarantee 4 per cent. interest for ten years on £20,000, if a local company subscribes that amount to develop the new industry, and has promised to consider the request if the principal municipality concerned is prepared to take a fair share of the risk.

A new method for accurately measuring the strainsin iron and steel bridges has been invented by a prominent French engineer, and is described as follows:—Two brackets are attached to the beam to be tested at some distance apart, on one of which is placed a water chamber, closing by a flexible diaphragm, and connected with an open tube, which serves to register by the height of the tube any pressure that may be made on this diaphragm. One end of a pointed rod is connected with this metal covering to the water chamber, while the other is joined to the other bracket. The most important item of the invention is that any motion of the beam, it will be readily seen, will set the diaphragm in motion, and cause the water in the fine tube to fall. This is a first-rate apparatus, as we are all familiar with the great numbers of railroad accidents that are constantly occurring, and in many cases originate from an unsafe, shaky bridge.

According to advices from Treves, the disappointment of the inhabitants, who hoped to do a good business during the exhibition of the Holy Coat, is great. The many thousands of pilgrims are, for the most part, very poor and economical. They bring their provisions with them and spend nothing, the only luxury they allow themselves being a ride on the tram. In the evening, without exception, they leave the town, either to return in processions home or to sleep in the neighbouring villages in cheap lodgings. Inns have been specially established and booths erected containing many dozens of new beds, and numerous persons have been engaged to wait on the guests. Three-fourths of these inns have not accommodated as yet a single pilgrim. The proprietor of a large hotel in the town has rented temporarily three stories of a house and furnished them, expecting that he would not have room enough in his hotel. He is disappointed to find that his hotel is emptier than usual at this time of year.

A distressing suicide has occurred at Bucklebury Vicarage, in the Newbury Division of Berkshire, the deceased being a young Swiss lady named Ida Baud, engaged as governess in the family of the Rev. Robert Kewley. She had been somewhat out of health recently, and it is supposed that a love affair with a countrymen of hers unsettled her mind. The deceased was found hanging by a rope which had been attached to a picture-rod, and when the discovery was made she was quite dead. She had got upon a chest-of-drawers to commit the rash act. Mdlle. Baud had been in Mr. Kewley's service about six months, and every possible kindness had been shown to her, in fact she had been treated as a member of the family. At the inquest, the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

To a colonel in the French Army a writer in a German contemporary attributes the following: "The Germans (says the colonel) are in truth good soldiers, brave and honourable. We should have reason to be proud of them as allies. I lay seriously wounded, dying from thirst, on the battle-field of Sedan, when two German soldiers came by. I called to them in German, 'Trinken!' One hastened to me and handed me his field flask. 'Here, comrade, drink,' said he. As I drank, a bullet struck him. He fell. When the ambulance came to take me off the field I told the bearers not to forget the soldier. But he was dead. I would have given anything to shake the hand of that brave man who in a hail of bullets had so nobly befriended an enemy. As wounded and as prisoners of war we had nothing to complain of. I have fought in the Crimea, in Lombardy, and Mexico, and am well able to form an opinion on the matter."

Two interesting American telegrams reached England on Monday morning, the 24th ultimo. One said:—"Mr. McKinley, in opening the Republican State campaign at Niles, Ohio, dwelt at length on the benefits of protection." The object was to the effect that—"The Treasury Department has decided that Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, the *Conqueror*, which he bought in England, is liable to duty to the amount of 34,987 dols. The duty comes under the head of manufactured articles composed of wood, iron, and steel. American yachtsmen are indignant at the decision.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

The Italian trade returns for July just received from Rome are the best that have appeared for months past so far as regards the exports of the country. They show an increase in the exports for July following a large increase in the previous three months, whereas throughout the whole of last year and up to March inclusive of this year there was a steady diminution month by month. The imports still show a steady decline—a decline which has now been in progress since the middle of last year. Below we give the aggregate figures for the first seven months of this year, in comparison with the figures for the corresponding seven months of 1890. These figures (given in lire) refer to merchandise only, specie and precious metals being excluded from both the imports and exports:—

	January 1 to July 31.		
	1891.	1890.	Inc. or Dec.
Imports	690,606,852	795,845,667	—105,238,815
Exports......	522,577,335	495,202,765	+ 27,074,570

The revenue receipts from Customs show a heavy falling off, the total receipts for the first seven months being returned at 131,314,128 lire, as against 152,795,436 lire. The decrease, therefore, was over 21½ million lire, of which nearly 18 million lire was under the head of import dues.

Dealing with the report of the Birmingham Central Tramways Company, which company combines the four systems of steam, horse, cable, and electric haulage, the *Electrician* analyses the figures of the result shown, which it considers the most reliable that have hitherto been published on the important question of the actual cost of accumulator traction. The gross receipts, cost of traction, and net profit per car per mile run are set out in a comparative table, from which we take the following figures:—

	Steam.	Horse.	Cable.	Electric.
Gross receipts....	15·67	11·02	12·83	. 15·15
Cost of traction...	10·99	9·79	6·33	9·90
Net profit	4·68	1·23	6·50	5·25

It would appear from this showing that cable cars were the most profitable to the Company, owing to the low cost of traction, but that electric traction was very much cheaper than either steam or horse. It should be noted that the system of electric attraction adopted was that of accumulators.

According to figures compiled by Mr. H. H. Hayter, the Government Statistician of Victoria, the sterling value of the exports and imports of the Australasian colonies during the five years ended December last, was as follows:—

Colony.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess Exports.	Excess Imports.
N S Wales......	100,133,121	194,898,437	....	4,765,316
Victoria........	63,001,185	108,881,635	....	45,880,450
S Australia	32,890,629	30,429,805	2,460,824	....
W Australia ...	3,348,597	3,903,181	....	554,584
N Zealand......	40,457,279	31,504,050	8,953,220	....
Tasmania	7,061,625	8,472,595	....	1,410,970

The effect of the depression resulting from the early breakdown of the land speculation and consequent forced curtailment of borrowing is seen in the figures for South Australia and New Zealand. The pinch of enforced entrenchments was felt by the other colonies at a later date, and their influence, therefore, is not shown to the same extent in the case of the other colonies.

Last month tenders were invited and received by the Spanish Government for 50,000 kilogrammes of fine silver for coinage purposes. The *Madrid Gazette* publishes another announcement to the effect that tenders will be again received for a further amount of 50,000 kilos of silver. Tenders will be opened on the 5th September, and may be for the whole amount or for quantities of not less than 1,000 kilos. An exception, however, will be made for native producers and smelters, who are to be allowed to send in offers of a minimum of 500 kilos.

The failure of three banking institutions in Australia quite lately has caused a good deal of comment, and it would appear that sufficient weight is not given to the fact that althouth termed banks the institutions were really land estate companies. The collapse may be regarded as a sign of the dry rot that has fallen upon the breakdown of the land boom which raged so severely in Melbourne during 1888. For some time past purely financial business in Melbourne appears to have been on the decline, mortgage business has been very slack, and building societies have been doing practically nothing. The Melbourne Clearing-house figures, for instance, for the first half of the present year show a total of £129,000,000 only, as against £164,009,000 for the first half of 1890, or a falling off of 21 per cent. This decrease must be largely attributed to the restriction of gambling in land values and Stock Exchange securities. This class of business having been so greatly curtailed of late, weak mortgage institutions are feeing the strain. Genuine trade remains sound and has been little affected by the gambling carried on in Melbourne a year or two ago. Trouble among the small real estate banks should therefore, cause no anxiety.

The returns of the English railways for the six months ending June 30 of the present year, whilst they continue to testify to the prosperity of the country at large with scarcely abated force, yet exhibit some of the greatest vicissitudes arising out of non-preventible causes to which they have been ever subject. Persistently cold and inclement weather during the winter, and rain throughout the spring and early summer killed the passenger traffic, the high price of coal and the large increase in wages owing to greater pay, coupled with shorter hours, raised the working expenses to a higher level than before, whilst the ever-growing extensions of the various systems caused an indispensable addition to the interest payable on new capital which comes in advance of the ordinary stock. Thus, in spite of the fact that fourteen of our leading lines earned on balance £705,000 more than last year, working expenses increased in a still greater proportion by £943,000, the net receipts being £238,000 below those of 1890, and at the same time preferential capital charges involved an addition of £83,000 to be provided for. The result is that two only of the lines—the Midland and the Metropolitan—pay increased dividends of ¼ per cent. on their ordinary stock and the "District" an ungrudged 1 per cent. more on its preference; whilst the London, Chatham, and Dover pays at the rate of 1 per cent. less on its Arbitration Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference; the whole of the remaining companies, without exception, reducing their distributiion by from ¼ to 1 per cent. on their ordinary stock. Even this was only accomplished through £80,000 less being carried forward to the new half-year, at the same time £68,000 less having been brought into the accounts, and interest derived from various sources, having been £15,000 less. The Scotch lines only make up their accounts with the end of July, but it is already no secret that issue cannot be more satisfactory in their case.

The special Ship Canal Committee have issued a report to the member of the Manchester Corporation on the financial position of the undertaking. The amount expended up to August 1 is stated to have been £10,359,597. In June last, the report says, an arrangement was made with two banks by which they consented to grant advances of £150,000 each on loan account against the security of Second Mortgage ventures. The loan is to be repaid out of moneys received from the Corporation. In addition the Company has a banking overdraft of £135,000. A Corporation sub-committee have directed that the sum of £40,000 be transferred to the credit of the special account of the Ship Canal Company with the National Provincial Bank, and they recommend that £160,000 more be transferred to make up £200,000, being the total amount they are at present authorised by the Council to pay by way of loan. The Finance Committee say they are of opinion that, under all the circumstances of the case, the whole of the proceeds of the issue of £1,500,000 stock should, as received by the Corporation from the Bank of England, be transferred by way of loan to the special account of the Company provided by recent Act of Parliament, which account is in every way safe-guarded. The Committee feel that reliance may be placed on the Corporation representatives and the directorate to guard the expenditure of public funds. They also think the advances obtained by the Company, as stated, may properly be at once repaid.

We are informed by the Deutsche Bank, who in this instance exceptionally depart from their practice of publishing figures only at the end of each year, that the net profits for the first six months of 1891, including the balance brought forward from 1890, amount to £328,587 (marks 6,571,738). The profit realized for the whole year, ending December 31 last, was £561,313. Although the second six months as a rule yield a somewhat smaller profit than the first half of the year, and from the results of the period now current provision to the extent of £55,000 will have to be made for the Schwieger-Frank frauds, it may nevertheless be reasonably expected that, in the absence of any unlooked-for events a dividend of a thoroughly satisfactory character will be paid for the year 1891. The balance-sheet recently submitted to the Board, compared with the corresponding figures of June 30, 1890, show a considerable increase in the amount of bills held by the bank, but a reduction in the item of advances. Otherwise there is no change of any importance in its details. The paid up capital and reserves of the Bank amount to upwards of £5,000,000.

The following anecdote, told by a Berlin Correspondent, is said to have been related by the Czar himself to intimate friends. His elder brother, who died at Nice, was, as is generally known, first betrothed to Princess Dagmar of Denmark. On his death-bed he left his brother, the persent Czar, a letter in which he begged him to take his place in the heart of the Princess. The Grand Duke Alexander, however, was a very bashful lover, and had not the courage to carry out his dying brother's last wish, till one day the Grand Duke Vladimir said to him, "If you will not fulfil the wish of our dead Nicholas, I shall propose for the hand of the Princess myself." A short time after the Grand Duke Alexander set off to Copenhagen, and one day, being alone with the Princess Dagmar, he handed her tremblingly the letter of his brother. When the Princess had read it she blushed and said I also received a letter from Nicholas, *in* which he begged me to become your wife." Alexander asked to be allowed to read the letter. The Princess fetched it, and together they read it. The sequel was a marriage.

Taking the census in the wilds of Western Australia has a spice of exciting adventure about it, and involves a practical contemplation of magnificent distances. One sub-enumerator had to cross three flooded rivers to collect his schedules, and he only succeeded after three horses had been swept from under him. It is recorded that fifteen sub-enumerators travelled ten thousand miles between them. In one immense district the census had to be taken over again, all the schedules having been swept away by a flood.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

"DON'T MARRY LITERARY MEN."

In the September number of *Longman's Magazine*, Mr. Lang, speaking of the "New Life of Mrs. Carlyle," "with all the sad repeated tale of bugs, crowing cocks, groundless frantic jealousies, howls of woe over the most trivial discomforts, shrewish bickerings, brief reconciliations, and all the other too-familiar sorrows of that self-tormenting household," says:—The moral for ladies is, "Don't marry literary men." The marriages of authors have been wretched out of all proportion to the common lot. The reason is not only that authors are vain, and irritable, and flighty, and absorbed, like artists, in their work. The true, or chief cause of married misery among writers is probably this: they do their work at home. Now, bricklayers, soldiers, doctors, barristers, clerks, and most men do their work away from home. Domestic troubles about servants, children, butchers, dress-makers, cannot be launched on them while they are occupied with their business. Nor do they, in turn, bring preoccupation with briefs, or bricks, or clients, or what not, into their domestic circle. But Mrs. Literary Man is apt to rush in upon the solitude of Genius with some "terrible tale from the baker's," while Genius, when summoned to his meals, has his head full of rhymes, or of the persons in his novel, or, to take Mr. Carlyle's case, of Frederick the Great or Oliver Cromwell. His mind is absent when be should be lending the pleased ear to feminine prattle, and later, when examined therein, he is miserably plucked. He is convicted of not having attended to what was said—a crime of insult. I dare say Mrs. Carlyle often found Mr. Carlyle an unconcerned and impatient hearer of her witty conversation, whereas be did listen when away from home in a country house to Lady Ashburton. Hence these tears of Mrs. Carlyle's and the confidences which she inflicted on Mazzini and others. "Home industries may be salutary when they are mechanical, but not when they are mental, especially if the labourer has the irritability of some—luckily not of all—geniuses.

DRESS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Dressing in town is easy enough. You have only to adopt the mode you see exemplified by nine out of ten of your acquaintance, repeat it in the most brilliant hues your dress-maker will permit, and you achieve at once a notoriety that some might mistake for distinction. But although bright colour is permissible in the "unlovely street," it is distinctly out of place in the country. The flowers supply all the colour the landscape requires, and to compete with them is to court defeat. What can be more tasteless than the "rustic" hats laden with stiff poppies and unwaving corn, that some women deem the most fitting country wear just now? Beside the delicately crinkled and graceful feathery originals in the cornfields, how utterly inartistic they seem. Better far is an open-work straw trimmed only with dainty puffs of lace or net. For the same reason large-flowered delains had best be left in town. Nothing is more wearisome than the violet-patterned delaine so much worn this season. These dainty "maids of honour of the spring" have long since fled the hedgerows, and even their rough heart-shaped leaves have curled themselves to sleep beneath the tangled grass. Yet still the persistent draper flaunts them in his window. Only the tiniest floral patterns are allowable. They serve as a variety from monotones, yet are too unobtrusive to invite comparison. Most charming of all washing fabrics, however, are Liberty's.

A DAINTY COSTUME.

A very dainty dress is made of thin silk of that delicate green just so much brighter than the trees as to make it seem as if the sunshine had concentrated itself on its wearer. The skirt was long and straight and frilled. A softly-draped fichu crossed the bust in front, and the V-shaped aperture at the neck was filled in with a delicate bit of embroidery, all apricot and golden yellow. Full sleeves to the elbow, embroidered cuffs terminating in a pointed flap on the back of the hand, and a big soft yellow sash tied at the side, completed the dress. A white crinoline hat, with white plumes and flirtations little knots of apricot and yellow ribbon accompanied it. The one drawback to this style of costume, however, is that everybody is not sufficiently like a last-century picture to adopt it. Happy, indeed, are those who can, and who have the good taste to do it. Those who cannot must needs carry the somewhat staled fashions of the season to their country retreats.

A NEW FRENCH STYLE.

One French gown, comparatively fresh in its style, may be described.. It was suitable for a garden-party or some such country function. It was made of cinnamon-coloured bengaline, with a transparent three-quarter-length jacket of black net figured in a bold Spanish design. The jacket was frilled round the edge and open in front to show crossing folds of the silk. A V-shaped vest of the black net, and a falling frill of the same round the neck and skirt, helped further to embellish it. The quaintest bit of it, however, was the way in which the straight lines of the skirt were broken. It had been skilfully cut sufficiently full to permit of its being gathered into a pucker just below the knee, and here a black-lace butterfly had alighted.

FEMALE POLITICIANS.

In fitting themselves for political work, women are not likely to have more frank and business-like advisers than the organisers of their existing associations. The following is the counsel of Miss Mary Martin Leake, the Secretary of the Women's Liberal Federation:—"The members of a Women's Association can be most helpful in elections if they set about their work in a business-like fashion, but unless they do this they may probably do more harm than good. Associations can also express their opinion on leading political questions, but they should bear in mind when so doing that in the first place they must not act hastily or on imperfect information, otherwise their opinion will be of little worth; secondly, the more rarely they give their opinion, and the more firmly and measuredly they express that opinion, the more likely it is to be valued. Firmness and dignity in expression are the great things to be sought, a superfluity of adjectives and a historical wordiness are to be avoided."

SHOULD LADIES SMOKE?

The ladies' cigarette is, in the eyes of "The Woman's Herald," something more than a mere fashionable indulgence. It is an outward sign of a determination to uphold the principle of equality between the sexes. A man, says this champion of women's privileges, is "never so arrogant and self-conceited as when he is puffing at a cigar, and enjoying what others, especially women, may not enjoy." As to Mrs. Stopes's fear that women might become as inveterate and selfish in their smoking habits "as men notoriously are," "The Woman's Herald" reminds this faint-hearted sister that their sex is fastidious about cleanliness, dainty in its ways, and not generally addicted to self-indulgence. And here we may quote Mrs. Stopes herself:—"The fact that only some smoke makes it worse than if all smoked. A man is never so arrogant and self-conceited as when he is puffing at a cigar and enjoying what others—especially women—may not enjoy. A pipe is more humble-minded, a cigarette in nocuous. A principle underlies women's smoking, and that principle is equality. By all means let women smoke and teach men refinement while they do it."

LADIES' DRESSES, DUST, AND DISEASE.

Recent instructions issued by the chief of the Viennese police have reference to the inconvenient length of ladies' trains as worn in the streets of the Austrian capital. On general grounds the public, we may rest assured, will not object to restrictions on these cumbrous and obstructive appendages. Taste, if it has (as we have always understood) a close connection with neatness, will also be gratified by this protest on behalf of simple dress. Health, which is equally concerned with personal cleanliness, will be sensible of a sanitary gain. But the police have even more in view. The flowing skirts, they contend, have a possible influence on the spread of contagion by the dust they raise. It is impossible with mathematical accuracy to disprove this possibility, says the *Lancet*; but surely here is a case in which over-anxiety bred in a germ-haunted mind has usurped the leadership of practical sense. If otherwise, why does not traffic cease in the streets of Vienna, and what calamities may not be looked for when the heedless winds of September will scatter clouds of dust into every corner of the city.

LADY ORATORS.

Mr. Everett Hale tells us that he has been privileged to listen during the last half century to the best of women talkers, as well as the worst; and in the eloquence of the sex he takes delighted interest. Nevertheless, he is not blind to the fact that the oratory of women owes much of its effect to their splendid audacity. This audacity is derived, he thinks, more than they are yet aware, from their security. When a woman says a thing absolutely, a gentleman does not yet squarely contradict her. If at a dinner party she says that the phrase "Love's Labour Lost" is from Milton, the gentleman who is talking with her changes the conversation. But if a lad says this at dinner with his classmates they laugh in his face, and nickname him. Mr. Hale once asked a distinguished lady orator what was her authority for a certain telling statement which had "brought down the house," but which he knew to be absolutely untrue. "Authority?" said the lady, dreamily. "Authority? Oh! did not I see it somewhere in the newspapers?"

LADIES' SHOOTING COSTUMES.

Check tweed, plaid, and Cheviot serge are the materials principally used for shooting costumes. Russet and all warm shades of brown are very popular. The ground colours of the plaid stuffs are dark green, dark blue, brown, grey, and dull red. Dark blue and orange is rather a nice combination. The shooting-dress shown in the sketch has a short plain skirt of green and red plaid, with a fringed border and a coat and waistcoat of plain cloth which exactly matches the ground colour. The jacket is furnished with a couple of pockets, and the little pouch dangling at the side holds the cartridges.

REFORM OF THE ENGLISH BATHING COSTUME.

Great efforts are being made to vary the severe simplicity of the English bathing costume, but surely frills and such-like fripperies are out of place in really sensible bathing such as we indulge in. Flannelette is being much used for bathing costumes; but this is a mistake. It is an arrant impostor of a material, and possesses all the appearance with none of the merits of wool. Nothing can be in better taste than a simple costume of dark serge, bordered with the Greek pattern in white. Galatea looks well and does not cling, but hardly keeps out the cold as well as serge. A much-needed article is a becoming bathing cap. All that are useful are atrociously ugly, and a woman with wet hair is a pitiful object. Why doesn't some one capture a mermaid and get from her the secret of keeping wet hair perpetually in curl?

The Minister of the Paris Prefecture of Police has received no fewer than two hundred applications for medals from people who declare that they distinguished themselves in rendering assistance on the occasion of the St. Mande railway disaster. In presence of this large number of applications, the Prefect of Police has opened an inquiry concerning the merits of each of the applicants.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

A GOT-UP SIGN OF OUR LITERARY DECADENCE.

A Western American writes:—"When I was in England in 1883 I could buy *Public Opinion*, the *Athenæum*, or the *Academy*—three weeklies which I especially liked —at almost every news depot. But when I returned in 1888, I could only get them at the large stalls in London. Out near the Crystal Palace they were only to be had by especially ordering them. Said a dealer, 'We don't keep 'em any more. There's no demand for 'em, don't you know? I can horder 'em for you, but you must pay for 'em in advance. Cawn't have 'em left on our hands, Sir.'" This is taken as a proof of the decadence of literary taste in Britain, remarks the *Speaker*. If one were as hard up for an argument as that, it would be easy to assert that when literary taste is fully developed it prefers the books themselves to periodical criticism of them. But as a matter of fact, the circulation of the papers referred to steadily increases; and the whole story has a got-up look. If the American chose to ask for the *Athenæum* in a sweetstuff shop where tobacco and newspapers were sold, he might expect a Cockney answer.

THE NEW "REQUIEM" BY DVORAK.

A brief account of the principal Birmingham Festival novelty, next to Professor Stanford's "Eden" to wit Dvorak's "Requiem" should prove of interest when the Bombay Musical Season is just beginning. The work is, we learn, on very much the same lines as his "Stabat Mater," although it is somewhat more elaborated. All trace of the national element is carefully avoided, but every number shows evidence of Dvorak's individuality. Two or three special themes, although not used as leading motives, constantly recur, one subject, stated at the outset of the work, practically running throughout the "Requiem." Further, although one or other of the voices of the leading artists is constantly used alone, there is not a solitary set solo in the work. Except in the quartet "Recordare" the chorus take part in every number, and only in two instances, to wit, the opening of the "Dies Iræ" and in the "Confutatis," are they employed without the chief vocalists. Great things are expected concerning the second number, a melodious andante in which the voice of Madame Albani (who is directed to sing "with grief") is supported by a three-part chorus for female voices, the tenors and basses only entering when towards the end they sing the words "Requiem æternam" pianissimo.

THE "DIES IRÆ."

The "Dies Iræ" opens with a march-like theme and a succession of choruses. It is, however, soon perceived that Dvorak is no believer in a theatrical representation of the hymn. The "Tuba Mirum" is allotted to the solo contralto answered by the male chorus, the "Mors stupebit" is a bass solo with chorus in unison, "Liber scriptus" is a tenor solo, and so forth, the whole working up to a climax at the "Rex tremendæ," where the choral shout of "Rex," heard from time to time amid the voices of the chief artists, is said to have a most imposing effect. The "Offertorium" at the words "Quam olim" has a well-written and elaborately developed fugue, while the "Sanctus" is said to be comparatively brief, and the "Pie Jesu" strikingly original. Last of all, towards the close of the "Agnus Dei" (as also at the end of the "Dies Iræ") many of the the themes employed in the work are passed in review, the whole concluding with the motive, so frequently used, with which the "Requiem" opened.

THE DIFFICULTY OF THE ACCENT.

One of the best stories of Toole's Australian tour has not yet been told by the veteran humorist himself, at least in public. It so happened that Sir Charles Halle preceded Mr. Toole at a leading goldfields centre in Victoria. Mayors of golden cities are very lavish in their hospitalities, and insist on every distinguished visitor quaffing champagne in the town hall. This particular mayor was more remarkable for his good social qualities than his scholarship, and in proposing the health of the eminent Manchester musician he persistently pronounced the surname of Sir Charles in one syllable—"Hal"—until he was nudged and corrected by a learned alderman. After a few weeks Toole came along that way, and the mayor was resolved on not laying himself open to public correction this time. He would be sure of his two syllables with the "accent on," and so our evergreen friend found himself pleasantly referred to throughout the mayoral speech as Mr "Tooley." Some day we may have the sequel in the shape of a lively account from Toole himself of how he felt on this trying occasion. Mr. J. L. Toole has a companion in misfortune. The other night, in the Victorian Parliament, an hon. member had occasion to quote "Problems of Greater Britain," and he provoked a ripple of laughter round the chamber by innocently referring to its author as Sir Charles "Dilkey."

AN ENGLISH DIFFICULTY WITH THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Wanted an English equivalent for the verb "schwarmen," which German ladies find not merely convenient but absolutely indispensable. It is a writer in "The Cornhill" who proclaims this pressing need. Its best definition, as he observes, seems to be "falling in love in a purely impersonal manner with the artistic or intellectual gifts of any more or less distinguished man or woman." A German girl can "schwarmen" for male or female actors, singers, authors, doctors, military commanders, preachers, or painters, and openly avow the same without even [illegible] taking alarm. She can send bouquets to one, write for autographs from another, buy photographs of a third, and play at suffering from a grand passion in the most innocent fashion. German gentlemen, too, can "schwarmen," but the objects of their "Schwarmerei" are generally pretty and talented persons of the other sex. The writer declares his conviction that English people are not behind their "cousins German" in the practice of schwarmerei; but unluckily, for want of the convenient German word, it is apt with us to be called "gushing," or something of a like uneuphonious kind.

NEWSPAPER PORTRAITURE.

Much distress of mind is caused to "The Photographic News" by "the rough portraits of notorieties which appear in some of the evening and weekly papers." Our contemporary is not unaware of "the difficulties which surround newspaper portraiture"; but from an artistic point of view he is compelled to describe these efforts as "deplorable." Some consolation, however, is to be found in the fact that American "newspaper portraiture" appears to be even in a worse plight as appears by a bitter remonstrance from that luxurious organ, "The Chicago Inland Printer." "From the advent (says this authority) of the first portrait of Lydia Pinkham to the distorted caricatures of the late Canadian Premier, the deadly newspaper cut has struck its paralysing force into the brains of old and young. From the President down to the man as he looked 'before and after taking,' they tend to breed an anarchism of sensation sufficient to demoralise the strongest intellect. "Accompanying this outburst are two portraits, one as it was originally drawn, and the other as it appeared after engraving and printing."

ENGLISH ACTORS IN AMERICA.

Charles Wyndham is going where all good actors go—to America; and among other English players who will visit the United States during the ensuing season are Mr. Wilson Barrett (who will be supported by his company, including George Barrett) and the Kendals. Mrs. Kendal has already established such a reputation in America that it is a common complaint among the native critics that young actresses try to imitate her. Mr. Willard is now outward bound for New York. In return for all this, America sends us the Daly company of comedians, who will appear at the Lyceum in the early part of next month in a round of those German farces which are more popular in America than in London. Mr. Daly, however, has something better than that to offer us, and an addition to the repertory of his fine company of comedians will be made by the production of a new play specially written for the incomparable Ada Rehan by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome.

AMERICAN "UP-COUNTRY" JOURNALISM.

The Arkansas country newspapers are described by Mr Octave Thanet as "full of the humanities." Here is a sample from a paragraph describing the drowning of a boy:—"The body was gotten out three or four hours after, and was interred the same day, and has gone to meet the father of long years of suffering, and also some brothers who have gone before. Freddy was a good boy." The same sheet, referring to Widow C, who had come to town with her cotton, observes that "The widow is the right type of widow, and moves on with a firm but sure step to the goal. Her son Tommy," it adds, "is a great help to her. Tommy is a good boy and honours his mother, and his days shall be long in the land." As a sample of the editors' playful humour, Mr Thanet cites the following:—"Bud Harrington comes over to our town so often these moonlight nights. Nice, driving with one hand moonlight nights, isn't it, Bud? As Shakespeare or some other poet author says, 'There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's own dream. That's so!"

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF THE BAYREUTH FESTIVAL.

The Wagner festival at Bayreuth is now over, but amidst the chorus of eulogy with which these representations are invariably greeted, the voice of criticism is beginning unmistakably to be heard. The famous American conductor, Mr. Walter Damorsch, for example, states he "was much disappointed this year," and that the performances were "not nearly up to the average." He admits that he "expected something very great, something far beyond what can be heard anywhere else in the world"; but he says:—

I have heard just as good performances in several German cities. The trouble was that Frau Wagner, astonishing woman as she is, was not fortunate this year in her choice of soloists. There were many great singers, but there were also a number who had simply been trained to their parts, and did not rise to the importance of the occasion or the spirit of the music. Some of these singers were young and inexperienced. You found many of the chief roles in inefficient hands.

SULLIVAN'S MUSIC CONSIDERED A BORE.

Mr. Marshall Hall, who left us not long ago to occupy the chair of music in the Melbourne University, is a gentleman who can hardly be credited with a delicate consideration for the feelings and susceptibilities of other English professors of the divine art. In his latest reported lecture at the university, speaking of the most famous of living English composers, Mr. Hall graciously remarked, "Sullivan's music was not to be objected to, but it always bored him. It affected him mentally just as a piece of tough beefsteak affected the digestion, and of the two he rather preferred the beefsteak with all its physical inconveniences."

A NEW WAGNER MEDAL.

Mr. Charles Wiener has completed a medal commemorative of the recent Bayreuth Festival. On one side is the portrait of Wagner; on the other the principal dramatic characters of the great composer:—The Daughters of the Rhine, from "Rheingold"; Siegfried, from the opera bearing that name; Tannhauser; Tristan, from "Tristan and Isolde," and many others. The composition of this group presented enormous difficulties, which have been successfully overcome by Mr. Wiener, the result being a handsome and highly artistic medal.

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Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

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Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."—*Tennyson.*

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"His Recollections & Experiences," Vol. I., page 251, says:—

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Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

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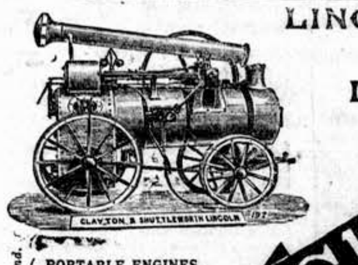

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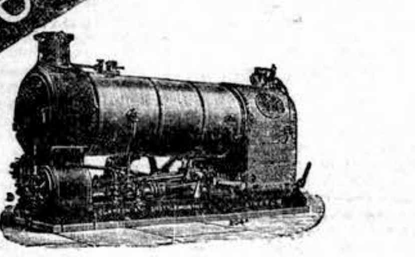

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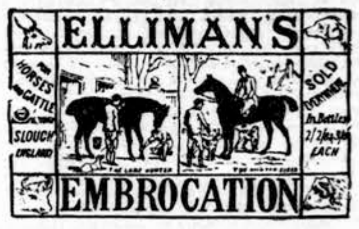

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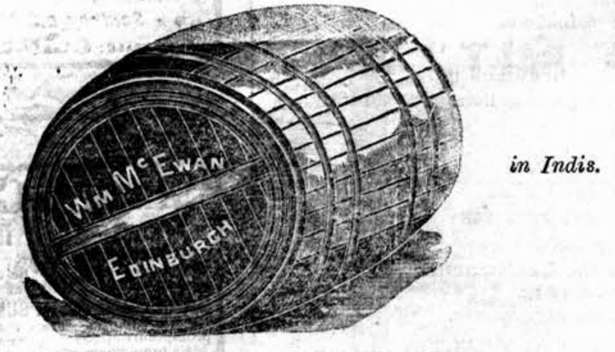

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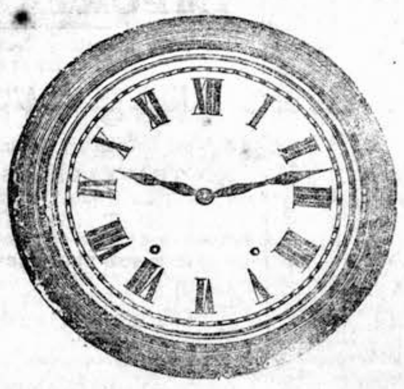

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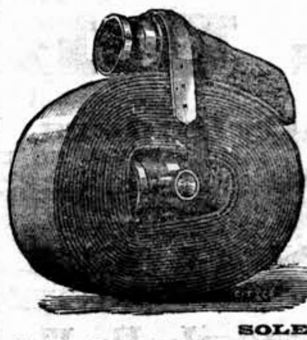

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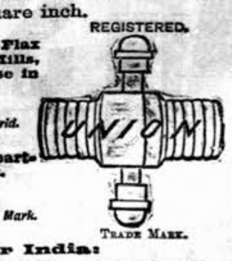

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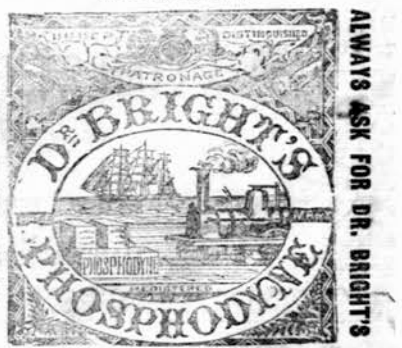

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